

A STUDY OF ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS IN THE SADAR TAHSIL OF DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR

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**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
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PREFACE

The present dissertation is a part of my major project entitled 'AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE DISTRICT MUSAFFARNAGAR'. The purpose of the present study, though primarily is to give a detailed survey account of the antiquarian remains of the Sadar tahsil of the district Musaffarnagar (U.P.), it also provides a brief history of the area as well as the analysis of the cultural finds recovered during the course of my explorations. All type of finds including architectural remains ranging from prehistoric to the late medieval periods have been discussed to have an idea of the cultural evolution of the region. Such regional studies may ultimately prove useful in reconstructing the correct cultural personality of the area and thereby of the country.

The present dissertation is divided into four chapters, each dealing with a particular aspect. The first chapter deals with general topography, climate and administrative divisions, second with historical background, third with archaeological sites along with its cultural sequence and material evidence and the fourth with the monuments and other structural remains. An useful chart recording the names of the archaeological sites, with their location and nature as well as other details have been given in the appendix to provide an idea of the archaeological richness of the region at a glance. The dissertation is

illustrated with line drawing and photographs to provide exact idea and significance of artifacts and architectural remains and monuments. An useful bibliography has been added in the end.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to my research supervisor Professor R.C. Gaur for his invaluable help, encouragement and guidance. I have had the liberty of approaching him any time in the department or at his residence and he ungrudgingly provided all possible help and gave me a lot of time to explain the details. Without his personal interest and encouragement, the present work could not have been completed.

I am extremely grateful to Shri B.K. Thapar, the former Director General and Smt. Debala Mitra, the present Director General, Shri J.P. Joshi, Director, Exploration and Expedition and Shri C.B. Tribedi, Superintending Archaeologist, Exploration and Expedition, all of the Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, for allowing me to explore the archaeological sites of the district Muzaffarnagar, under the supervision of Professor R.C. Gaur. To facilitate the work a fellowship has been awarded to me by Archaeological Survey of India under the Village to Village Survey Scheme of the Central Government for which I shall remain under obligation to the authorities of the Survey.

I am extremely grateful to Professor K.A. Hizami, Chairman, Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, A.M.U., Aligarh for his help and encouragement throughout.

I am beholden to my teachers, particularly Dr. M.P. Singh for taking pains to provide all help in writing the historical background of the region related to the medieval period. Besides this, I received a lot of encouragement from him. My sincere thanks are also due to my other teacher Mr. J.M. Siddiqui for helping me in various ways.

My respectful thanks are due to Dr. Z.A. Desai, Director, Epigraphy, Archaeological Survey of India, Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Director, Government Museum, Mathura and Shri R.C. Sharma, Director, State Museum, Lucknow, who were kind enough to provide me the necessary information related with my work. I am also thankful to Mr. B.N. Balooni, District Inspector's of School and Mr. S.P. Yadav, Curator, Government Educational Museum, Muzaffarnagar, for allowing me to take some photographs of the museum collection.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the district authorities particularly to Shri Subhash Chandra Chaturvedi and Shri Prabhat Chandra Chaturvedi, the former and present District Magistrates respectively of Muzaffarnagar district, for providing me facilities to conduct the exploration

work. Shri Shrawan Kumar Jain, District Development Officer, Musaffarnagar, was kind enough to issue necessary instructions to the Tahsildar and the Block Development Officer of the Sadar Tahsil to help me. They all were very co-operative throughout.

I have no words to express my feelings to my brother-in-law Shri Shankar Nath Sinha, Superintending Archaeologist, Antiquities, of the Archaeological Survey of India, who not only helped me at every stage but initiated me to the subject. My brothers and sisters and Shri R.N. Sinha, I.A.S. of Aligarh Development Authority, Aligarh, always took keen interest in my work. I am grateful to all of them for their encouragement.

I am obliged to Shri Shyam Mohan Garg, Manager, Mahavir Dharmshala, Musaffarnagar for providing me free accommodation. During the course of my exploration, I received help from a number of persons of various villages I visited. I want to thank them, particularly to Dr. P.K. Shrivastava and Shri Ravi Dutta Tyagi of villages Baghra and Nisau respectively.

I am obliged to Mohd. Anis Alvi, Technical Asstt. for preparing the pottery drawing and Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Cartographer of the department for preparing the map included in the dissertation. Mr. Alvi also took great pains in getting the photographic plates ready.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Research Library and Maulana Asad Central Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, particularly to Mr. Jalal Abbas for their kind cooperation and ready assistance. I am also thankful to Mr. M.B.L. Johri for his typing my dissertation so carefully.

Finally I want to record my deep sense of gratitude to my parents Shri Keshav Prasad Sinha and Smt. Shakuntala Sinha without whose blessings and encouragement this work could not have been completed.

Duprezakash Srivastava
OM PRAKASH SRIVASTAVA

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CHAPTER I

G E N E R A L

A. TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

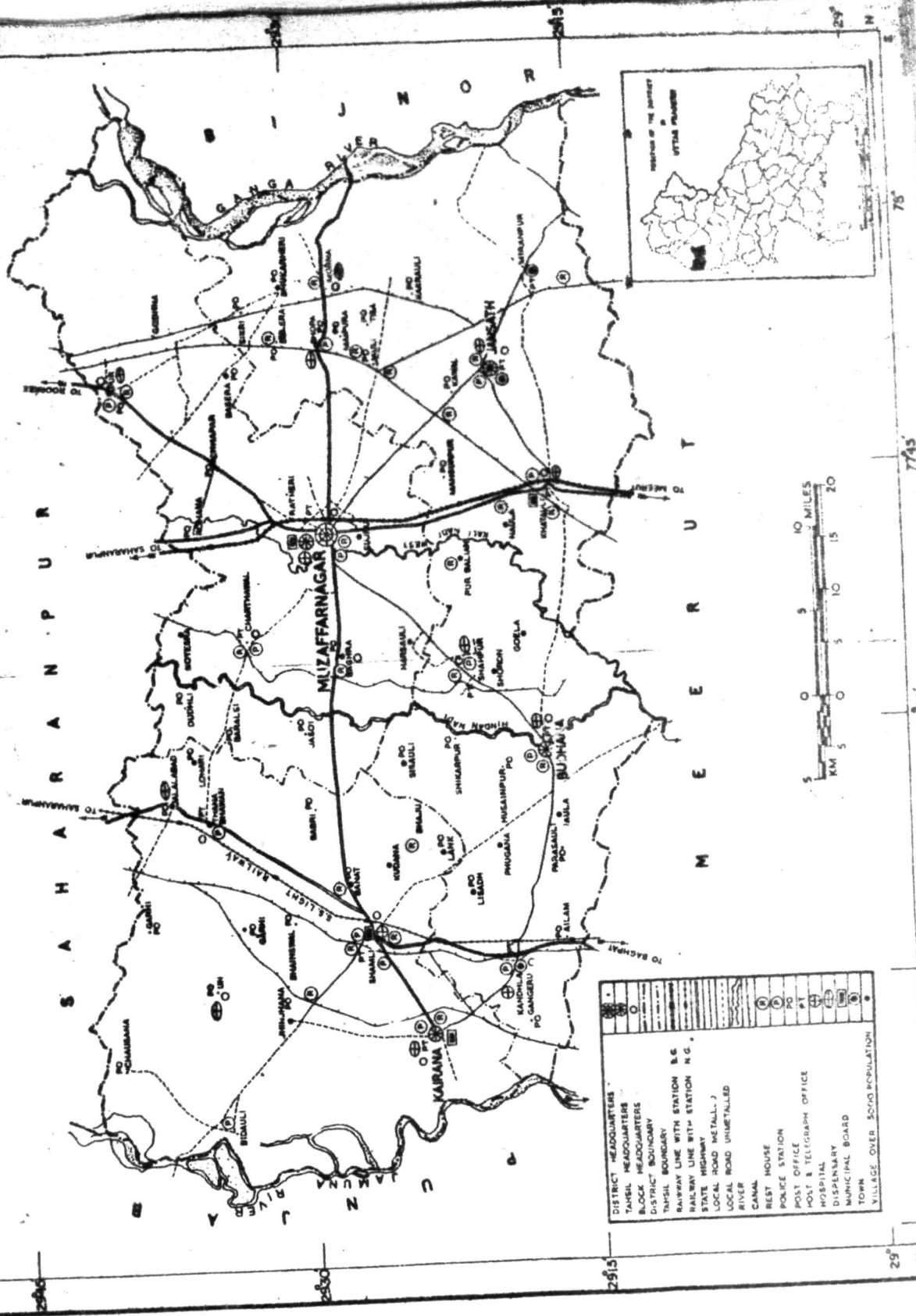
District Musaffarnagar consists of 1087 villages and 7 towns. Among the villages only 927 are inhabited. District Musaffarnagar lies in the western part of the Uttar Pradesh in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab. It forms the boundary with Haryana in the west. The district is almost in the centre of the Meerut Division and lies between 29° 11' - 29° 43' North latitude and 77° 04' - 78° 07' East longitude, on Saharanpur - Delhi section of Northern Railway (Broad gauge) passing through Musaffarnagar, Meerut and Ghaziabad. It is bounded on the north by the district Saharanpur and on the south by the district Meerut. The Ganga river separates it on the east from Bijnor and the Yamuna river on the west from Karnal in Haryana.

Among important places of the district are Musaffarnagar (proper), Parkazi, Jansath, Meerapur, Shamli, Khatauli, Kairana, Kandhala, Budhana, Charthawal, Baserah, Kakrauli, Baghra, Jalalabad Thana-Bhawan, Un, Jhinjhana, Bidauli, Banat, Lak, Ligar and Sisauli, etc.

The average length of the district from east to west is about 81 kms. and north to south is about 48 kms. being almost rectangular in shape. The total area of the district is almost 4245.0 sq. kms.¹ which includes four tahsils namely Kairana,

1. According to Census report the area of the district is 4271.1 sq.kms. cf. Janganana, 1971 Prathamik Janganana Samagrah (Hindi) (Lucknow, 1972), p.4.

DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR



C-1 DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR (BLOCKS, IMPORTANT PLACES, ROADS, RAILWAYS, CANALS)

Muzaffarnagar, Budhana and Jansath. Jansath is the largest tahsil in the district whereas Muzaffarnagar proper has the highest population in the district.

| Name of Tahsil | Area in Km ² | No. of Villages |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Kairana | 1,141.9 | 274 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1,115.5 | 325 |
| Budhana | 741.8 | 168 |
| Jansath | 1,271.9 | 320 |

The district Muzaffarnagar is connected by metalled road with the district Saharanpur, Meerut and Bijnor. The district itself has a net of roads and streets. The District headquarters is connected by the metalled road with tahsil Kairana, Budhana and Jansath while one road links it with Roorkee. The other road in the north joins it with Shamli leading to Kairana in the west. From the latter a branch road leads to Charliawal and Thana-Bhawan in the north-east and to Budhana in the south-west¹.

Muzaffarnagar consists of a central elevated tract, flanked on either side by the low lying land or Khadar of the Ganga and Yamuna. The Ganga Khadar is precarious tract of moist land with

¹ Nevill, H.R., Muzaffarnagar: A Gazetteer Vol III of The District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Allahabad, 1920), p. 302; cf. Census 1961 District Census Handbook 17. Muzaffarnagar (Lucknow, 1965).

scanty cultivation, but generally covered with coarse grass and occasional patches of tamarisk¹. The northern portion particularly Gordhanpur pargana of the Purkazi block is liable to flooding from the Salauni river, which is increased by percolation from the upper Ganga canal. The Khadar is chiefly valuable as a grazing ground. Yamuna Khadar is less swampy².

The district may be described as an alluvial plain³ consisting of tracts by four rivers flowing from north to south. The ravine tract of Ganga valley in the extreme east, the tract between Ganga and western Kali Nadi. The Doab of the Kali Nadi and the Hindon and the tract extending from the Hindon to the Yamuna. The riverine tract of Ganga valley consists of low lying land bounded on the west by the line of cliff broken by ravine which slopes down from the level of uplands towards Ganga itself. It's maximum width is towards north and moving southward it gradually narrows. Though upper Ganga canal runs the upland lying between the ravines and the west Kali Nadi.

1 In the recent years much of the waste land has been brought under cultivation.

2 Millor, J.O., Final Report on the Settlement of the Muzaffarnagar District, North-Western Provinces (Allahabad, 1892), p.2; cf. The Imperial Gazetteer of India (Moram to Mayagadh) Vol. XVIII (New Delhi, 1907-09), p. 83.

3 Spate, O.H.K., India and Pakistan, A general and Regional Geography (London, 1957), pp. 34, 496-501; cf. Census 1961, op.cit., p. 5.

Three rivers traverse the district in fairly parallel course from Saharanpur to the Meerut border. In the west Kali Nadi flows, past the town of Musaffarnagar, the Hindon Nadi is about 16 kms. further west and about 18.5 kms still further west is the Krishni Nadi. Towards the southern boundary these rivers converge. The Hindon and Kali Nadi unite a few kms. south of the border and Krishni joins their united stream some distance lower down. In addition to these a small stream called the Katha crosses the north-west of the district and falls into the Yamuna¹.

The chief rivers of the district are the Ganga and the Yamuna², while Hindon and Katha are the chief tributaries of Yamuna and Kali and Salauni are of Ganga. The Hindon Nadi enters block Charhawal of this district from Deoband of the district Saharanpur and leaves it in the extreme south of the Budhana to enter district Meerut. Katha which flows through district Saharanpur passes through Jhijnhana and Kairana and ultimately joins the Yamuna. In the west Kali Nadi joins the Hindon in the south-east boundary of the Budhana tahsil.

The climate of the district generally resembles that of Saharanpur. It is comparatively cool owing to proximity of the hills. The mean temperature of the district is about 76°F. The

1 Cf. Miller, J.O., Op.cit., pp. 1-2.

2 Ganga and Yamuna form eastern and western boundary of the district respectively.

wide extention of canal irrigation has had a very prejudicial effect on the climate. The average temperature of the district is greater than that of Saharanpur but less than that of Meerut. In the winter, weather generally remains sufficiently cool¹. The rainfall is less and has averaged 33 inches (30 inches in the west and about 27 inches in the east)¹.

Besides ordinary Gangetic alluvium, Khadar is found in Shamli (tahsil Kairana), tahsil Jansath and in the valley of Salsuni Reh or Saline efflorence is also found in the small quantity along the Yamuna and at places along the west of the Kali Nadi. The chief varieties of soil are Bhur or sand found along the high bank of the river, the stiff clay darker is found in the depression and the loam (dumat) in the west of the district. Besides these hard and stiff soil known as debar is also found at places which are often uncultivable².

1 Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol.III, pp. 19-20; cf. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XVIII pp. 84-85; cf. Millor, J.O. op.cit., p.6; cf. Cadell, A., Settlement Report on the Ganges Canal Tract in the Muzaffarnagar District (Allahabad, 1878), p.11.

2 Census 1961, op.cit., p.4; cf. Jagananana 1971, op.cit. p.3.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The district Muzaffarnagar at present has four tahsils viz. Muzaffarnagar, Budhana, Kairana and Jansath. Each tahsil is divided into parganas as per details below:

1. Muzaffarnagar: Muzaffarnagar hawali¹, Charthawal, Baghra, Pur Chhapar and Gordhanpur.
2. Budhana: Budhana hawali, Shikarpur and Kandhala.
3. Kairana: Kairana hawali, Thana-Bhawan, Shamli, Jhinjhana and Bidsuli.
4. Jansath: Jansath hawali, Khatauli, Bhokerheri and Sambhalhera.

In all there are seventeen parganas. Sadar tahsil has its headquarters at Muzaffarnagar city which is a station of Northern Railway².

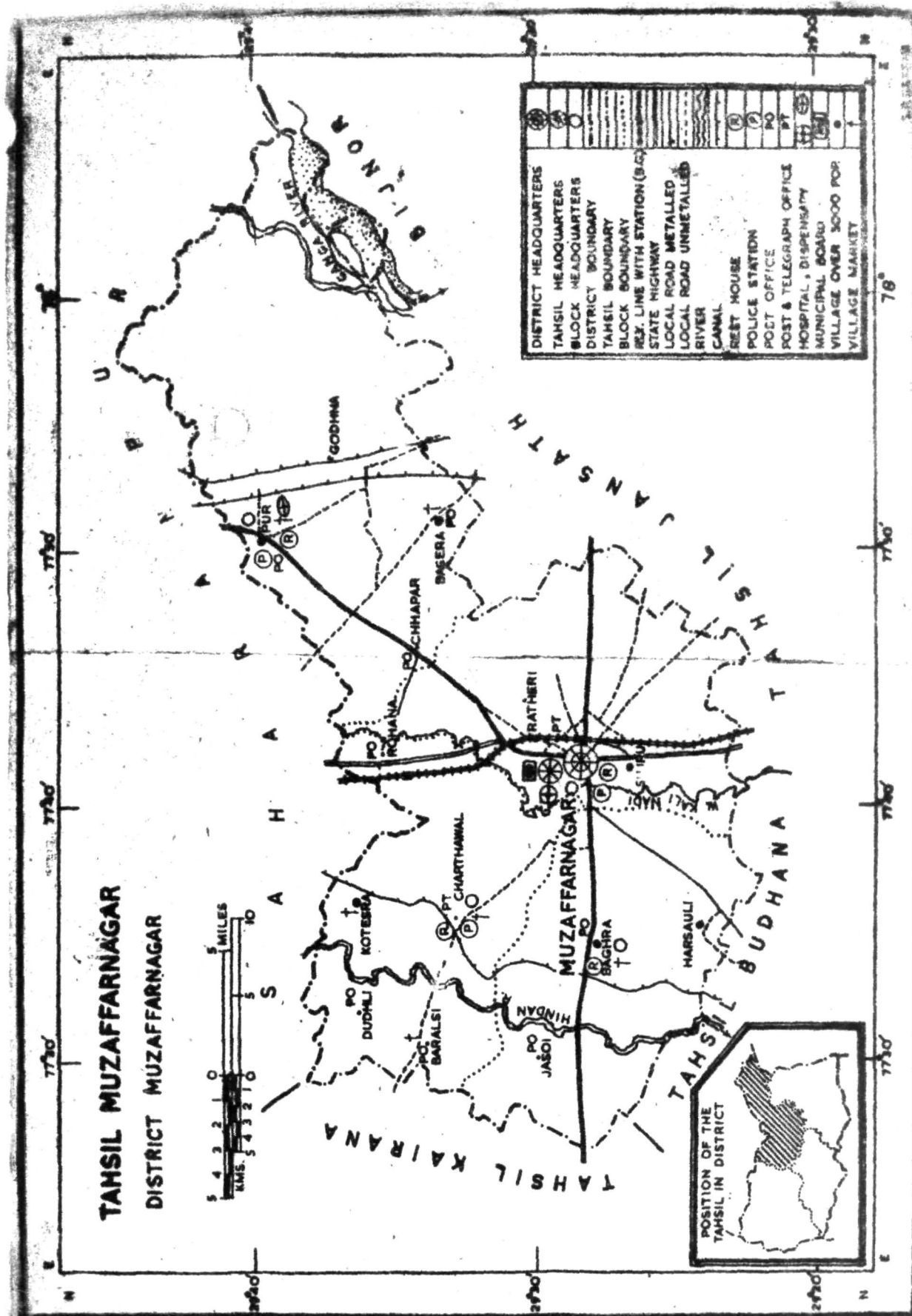
There have been several changes in the administrative division and numerous alternations which have taken place in the boundary since the 16th century³. The parganas (mahal) which presently form parts of Muzaffarnagar district, earlier according to Ain belonged to Sarkars Saharanpur and Delhi (Shahjahanabad) of Suba Delhi⁴.

1 517 = hawali

2 Atkinson, E., Statistical Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces, Vol.III (Allahabad, 1876) p.423; cf. Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol.III, p.123.

3 Akbari mahāls (area limit and parganas administrative division) except a few which contains only in the name, seems to have disappeared.

4 See Appendix 'C' for administrative divisions, etc. as given in the Ain.



C-TI MUZAFFARNAGAR TAHSIL (DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS etc.)

So far Musaffarnagar tahsil is concerned, there are 5 parganas:

1. Musaffarnagar
2. Charthawal
3. Baghra
4. Chhapar
5. Gerdhanpur

Each pargana forms a separate block except the last two which have been united to form the fourth block named 'Purkani'. A brief account of each block is given below:

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

1. CHARTHAWAL

Village Charthawal being north-west part of tahsil Musaffarnagar is bounded on north by Saharanpur district, on its east is Musaffarnagar block, on south Baghra block and on the west Thana-Bhawan block. It is about 16 kms. away from the District headquarters and is connected with a ~~main~~ road. The Hindon Nadi flows north to south in the western part of the village hardly at a distance of about 5 kms. and on the east is the Kali Nadi, at a distance of about 9 kms. Charthawal is, now a small agricultural town. However, it was once the seat of an ANIL¹.

¹ Nevill, H.R., op.cit., pp. 239-43; cf. Atkinson, R., op.cit., Vol.III, p.665.

Charthawal has been a pargana for several centuries and is referred to the Ain-i-Akbari¹. However, since then many changes have taken place.

Annually three small fairs are held at Charthawal, two in the Hindi month of Chaitra (February/March) known as Ghamoti and Devi fairs and the third fair is held in the month of Bhadon (August).

This block is considerably rich in its cultural heritage, which ranges from Ochre Colour Pottery period to the late medieval period. Here is a medieval temple as well as seven royal buildings made of lakhauri bricks within an enclosure. All are damaged badly. They all appear to be of Jahangir's period. There are 68 villages in this block out of which 22 appear of archaeological interest. These have been discussed separately.

2. BAGHRA

This village is in south-west part of the tahsil. It is bounded by Thana-Bhawan and Shamli in the west and by Shikarpur village of the Budhana tahsil in the south. In it's north lies Charthawal and in the east Musaffarnagar².

1 Jarrett, H.S., The Ain-i-Akbari. Vol.II, p. 297.

2 Atkinson, E., op.cit., Vol.III, p.636; cf. Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol.III, p.167.

Baghra itself is a large village and can be approached by Musaffarnagar-Shanli metalled road at a distance of about 12 kms. from the former. In the north of the village there are grooves through which the road runs and in the west is the Deoband canal.

Baghra was a pargana of suba Delhi during Mughal period¹, atleast in Akbar's time. It is alleged that later on Prithvi Raj, the king of Delhi, took its possession. At a later date a large portion of it was included in the Sardhana jagir. It is said that the royal physician (Hakim) of Jahangir, Shaikh Hasan also known as Mukarrab Khan belonged to this place. It is said that the village has derived it's name from one king (Raja) Bagh, about whom nothing is known.

From archaeological point of view this block is very significant, the antiquity of which may go back to the Ochre Colour Pottery period. There are 39 villages in this block out of which 6 have yielded material of archaeological interest. In addition, the place has several architectural remains including temples, mosques, tanks, residential buildings, etc. of medieval period all made of lakhauri bricks. Important finds and architectural remains have been discussed separately.

¹ Atkinson, E., OD.Oit., Vol.III, p.678; cf. Jarrett, M.H., OD.Oit., p.296.

3. MUZAFFARNAGAR

The headquarters town of the district and tahsil is situated (latitude 29° 28' north and longitude 77° 44" east) on the left bank of the Kali Nadi, at a distance of about 53 kms. from Meerut in the North. Both towns are connected by a metalled road and railways. Another metalled road runs from the town to Reerkee in the north-east and to Shamli and Kairana in the West. There are several other metalled roads as well as unmetalled roads in the town running to the different directions.

The central block of the tahsil and district lies between Charthawal and Nagra in the west, and Pur Chhapar, Bhekerheri and Jansath in the east. To the east lies pargana Khatuli of Jansath tahsil, and to the north Saharanpur District. It is of an irregular shape, being much wider in the south than in the north where its breadth is hardly 3-5 kms.

Muzaffarnagar comparatively is a town of recent origin and was founded in about 1633 A.D. Prior to that date the area was known as Sarwat¹. After the accession to the throne, Emperor Shahjahan bestowed the pargana of Khatuli and Sarwat in jagir on Saiyyid Musaffar Khan Khan-Janan of Bihari, a village of the

¹ Jarrett, H.S., Orissa, Vol.II, p.297.

district. Uniting the two places with Sujada, his son renamed it as Musaffarnagar in the honour of his father. The pargana developed in due course after which the district got its name. It comprised 44 villages, all belonging to Baiyda. During British period 20 more villages were added to it¹. However, at present this block comprises 56 villages out of which 19 have yielded material of archaeological interest. The antiquity of the block goes back to the PGW period. Medieval architectural remains can be seen in this block at several places. These of interest have been discussed elsewhere in this dissertation.

4. PURKASI

Pur or Purkasi is a large town north-east of the tahsil which is bounded on north by the district Saharapur, to the south by Bhukheri of Jansath tahsil, to the east by district Bijnor and to the west by Musaffarnagar.

Pur Chhapar was known as a pargana in the days of Akbar and formerly bore the name of Chhapar Khadda. The name Pur Chhapar or Kasi ka pur² dates from the days of Qasim Hissam who settled

1 Nevill, H.R. *GRSJ*, p. 299.

2 In due course Kasi-ka-pur became Pur-Kasi. cf. Atkinson, *GRSJ*, p. 721.

at Pur. The Qazi Nizam was a Saiyyid of Jansath in the reign of Farrukh Siyar.

The other pargana which joined the former to form an independent block in the extreme north-east of the district. The whole pargana lies in the Khadir of Ganga and consists of a swampy inferior tract and during rainy season it is cut off from all communication.

Gordhanpur or Gobardhanpur represents a portion of old pargana of Tughalakpur, which was subsequently known as Hurnagar from the village of that name in pargana Pur¹.

This block has highest number of villages 139 and out of them 10 are of archaeological importance. Out of these the site of Hurnagar is of great interest which yielded the ancient ceramics right from the OCP phase (?) down to Medieval. In addition, the place has several architectural remains including temples, mosques, residential buildings etc.

¹ In the extreme north-east of the block there is a broad sandy plain.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Nothing is known with certainty regarding the early history of Muzaffarnagar district. According to an old tradition¹ Muzaffarnagar formed part of the kingdom of the Pāndavas of the Mahābhārata fame. Their capital was at Hastināpura in the district of Meerut, at a distance of about 50 kms. from the District headquarters of Muzaffarnagar.

For several centuries Hastināpura had been a very significant centre of the political and cultural activities². The name of the Hastināpura is frequently referred to in the ancient texts of Sanskrit, Prākṛit, Pāli and Apabhraṃśa. It was known as Gajpura, Gayoor, Gayapur, Gayanayar, Gayanagar, Gajāhva, Hatthinūr, Hatthinsur, Hathanāpur, Hatthigām, Nagāhva, Nāgpura and Hastināpura, etc. Panini and Greek Geographer Ptolemy also refers to it Hastinagar³.

However, of all the names three - Gajpura, Hastināpura and Nāgpura deserve special attention. Perhaps a large number of elephants were once found in this region which gave the name to the

1 Cf. Puri, B.N., Cities of Ancient India (Delhi, 1966), p.22; Atkinson, E., op.cit., Vol.III, p.587; and Nevill, H.R., op.cit., p.117.

2 "Kuroh mitros bhavath hesti tadupagya midam puram Hastinapuramit vahurenkashcharyasevidham". Vividha-Tirthakalpa (Shantiniketan, 1955), p. 94.

3 Cf. Puri, B.N., op.cit., p. 22.

region as Gajpura. The king Hastin, who is listed 51 in the dynastic list of the Puranas¹, gave the name Hastināpura to the region. After the Mahabharata was when Nagas occupied the region, it became known as Nāgpura².

According to the Vedic texts³ the capital of the kuru region was Asandivata which was probably identical with Nāga-Sāhvyapura or Hastināpura, the latter repeatedly referred to in the epics and Puranas⁴.

Ancient Hastināpura was situated on the south-east bank of the Gangā river. On its western end was Varnavarta⁵ (modern Barnawa) a village in the tahsil Sardhana of the district Meerut and situated on the eastern bank of Hindon Nadi. On northern end it is spread upto Sukratal in tahsil Jansath of district Muzaffarnagar⁶. Towards south it extended upto Pushpavati (modern Puth or

1 Pargiter, F.E., Ancient Indian Historical Tradition, Delhi, 1962; pp. 112 & 146; Lal, B.B., Ancient India, Nos. 10 & 11, p. 147-48; Nevill, H.R., on.cit., Vol. IV, p. 147; and Mahabharata, Adiparva (Poona, 1926), 90-96.

2 Though Purana generally refer to this place as Hastinapurabut Bhagvat gives its name as Gaja-Sahvyapur (Bhag. 1, 8, 45; 4, 31, 30; 4, 10, 57). Mahabharata gives the name as Naga-Sahvyapur (Mbh. 7, 1, 8, 14, 16, 20) and Nagpura (Mbh. 5, 147, 5). Jain texts call this place Gajpura frequently.

3 Vedic Index, Vol. I, p. 72; Raychaudhury, H.C., Political History of Ancient India (Calcutta, 1953), p. 23; and Majumdar, S.N. (ed.), Cunningham's Geography of Ancient India (Calcutta, 1924), p. 701.

4 Cf. Raychaudhuri, H.C., on.cit., pp. 21-23; Lal, B.B., on.cit., pp. 147-49.

5 Cf. Nevill, H.R., on.cit., Vol. IV, p. 147; Prakash, Buddha, Political and Social Movement in Ancient Panish (From Vedic age upto the Maurya period) (Delhi, 1964), p. 18.

6 Cf. Majumdar, S.N., on.cit., p. 377.

or Puda) on Ganga and in the south-west upto Ahār¹, a small town in the district of Bulandshahar.

The Kurus occupied the Country "from the Śivis and sub-Himālyan tribes on the north to Matsya, Sūrsena and South Pancāla on the South, and between North Pancāla on the east and Marūbhūmi (the Rajputanas desert) on the west"². According to Mahāutsaṇa Jātaka³ its extent was three hundred leagues.

The Kuru kingdom, according to the epic tradition was stretched from Sarasvatī to the Ganga and there territory appear to have been divided into three parts: "Kuruksetra, the Kurus and Kuru-jāngalā (Adi P. CIX 4337-40). Kuruksetra, 'the cultivated land of the Kurus' comprised the whole tract on the west of the Jumna and included the sacred region between the Sarasvatī and Dr̥ṣadvatī (Vana P. LXXXIII 5071-78 and 7073-76; Rāmāyana, Ayodhyā K. LXX 12; Megha, D.I. 49-50) Kuru-jangala, 'the waste land of the Kurus' was the eastern part of their territory and appears to have comprised the tract between the Ganges and the North Pancāla (Ram Ayodhya K. LXXII; Mbh. Sabhā. P. XIX 793-94). The middle region between the Ganges and Jumna seems to have been called simply the Kuru's country"⁴.

1 Cf. Atkinson, E. op.cit., Vol.III, p.582; Jain, J.P., op.cit., p.2.

2 Law, B.C., Geographical Essays Relating to Ancient Geography of India (Delhi, 1926), p.132; Mahabharata, Adiparva, I 109, 1; 149, 5-15; II 26-32; III 83-204 vide Raychaudhuri, H.C., op.cit., pp. 21-23.

3 Mahāutsaṇa Jātaka, No.537, Majumdar, S.N., op.cit., p. 701.

4 Law, B.C., op.cit., p. 132.

Mahābhārata gives the following description of Kurukshetra: south of the Sarasvatī and north of the Drishadvatī, he who lives in the Kurukshetra, really dwells in heaven¹. In Divyāvadāna, Hastināpura is described as a rich, prosperous and populous city².

According to Taittiriya Avanyaka³ Kurukshetra had Khandava vana in the south, Turghna in the north and Parinah in the west.

On the basis of these accounts it appears that the Kuruk kingdom roughly comprised of Modern Thaneshwar, Delhi and the great part of the upper Gangetic Desh⁴.

According to Mahābhārata, the city got its name after the king Hastin of Paurava dynasty who is said to have founded it. However, it is also alleged that the township was already in existence and king Hastin brought it into prominence⁵. Literary evidence both Brāhminical and Jain associates this place with king Hastin⁶. It is also said that it was the capital of Dushyanta and

1 "Dakshina sarasvatya drishadvatvuttarena cha Ye vasanti Kurukshetre te vasanti trivishatare". "South from Sarasvatī and north from Drishadvatī they who dwell in Kurukshetra live in paradise". Mahābhārata, III 83, 4, 9.15; 25, 40, 52, 200, 204-208; Majumdar, S.B., op.cit., p.382; and Raychaudhuri, H.C., op.cit., p. 21.

2 Divyāvadāna No.435; also Law, B.C., op.cit., p. 29.

3 Vedic Index, I, pp. 167-70.

4 Cf. Raychaudhuri, op.cit., p.21-23; Law, B.C., op.cit., p.132.

5 Lal, B.B., op.cit. Nos. 10 & 11, p.148; Puri, B.N., op.cit., p.22 and Raychaudhuri, H.C., op.cit., p.23; and Law, B.C., op.cit., p.113.

6 Shatrukrāmbhūna nabhisuneh samāhkururāraṇah Kurukshetramiti kvātem restrametatta dakhyaya Kuruk utro S bhavath Hasti tadupagvamidamvaram. Vividha-Tirthavikalpa (Shantiniketan, 1934), p.94.

his son Bharat, who were ancestors of king Hastin. However, at that time its name was not Hastināpura but Gajpura or Nāga-Sāhvyapura or Asandivata. According to Prananchsūdani this place also became known as Kururattam when some people of North Kuru region came and settled down here during the time of king Mandhātā of Puranic fame¹. According to another tradition the founder of Kuru kingdom was Kuru of Samvarna line². According to Mahāvastu-Avadana the capital of the Kururattam was Hastinapura. Its earlier name was Asandivat³. Manu describes the land between the two sacred rivers Sarasvati and Dristadvati, as Brahmavarta⁴. The name Kurukshetra indicates a region which later on became the name of a particular place.

Buddhist tradition records the existence of Hāstināpura prior to Buddha. In Anguttaranikaya Kuru is referred to as a prominent janpada in the list of sixteen Mahajanpadas. In Bodhisattva Vadana Kalplata⁵ Hastināpura has been mentioned as the capital of Kauravas

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- 1 Prananchsūdani, I 1,184; also Law, B.C., Tribes in Ancient India (Poona, 1943), p.23 and his Geography of Buddhism (London, 1932) p.17.
 - 2 Teehu trishu Kumareshu jateshu kurujangalam KuravoStu kurukshetra bravametadavardhata. Mahabharata, I, 102,1; 1,102,22 and 1,191,9.
 - 3 Mahāvastu-Avadana, III 361. According to it the country was also known as 'Kururattam' vide Jain, J.P. op.cit., p.4.
 - 4 Salletove, B.A., Ancient Indian Political thought and Institution (Calcutta, 1953) p.176; Majumdar, B.N., op.cit., p.383.
 - 5 Bodhisattvavadana-Kalplata, III, 116-64, p.9 vide Jain, J.P., op.cit., p.4.

and according to Lalitavistara¹ the king of this place belonged to the family line of the Pāndavas.

It appears that when the Aryan moved eastward they selected Hastināpura for their first settlement on account of its strategic situation in the Doab². Though we are not certain about the date of the first Aryan settlement here, it had grown as an important town by the time of the Mahābhārata war.

As Mahābhārata states king Hastin was succeeded by his son Ajāmidha, who in turn was followed by Raksa, Samvarna, etc. respectively. During the time of Samvarna's son this city came into prominence. Though the kingdom was lost temporarily by Janmejaya, it was regained by king Pratip³.

After the Mahābhārata war Parikshita, son of Abhinanya became king. By the time Nāgas had become powerful and they created trouble for Parikshita as well as for his successor Janmejaya. Hastinapura passed through crisis during their regime due to Naga invasion⁴. Before the city could regain its glory a great deluge washed away a considerable part of the city during the reign of Nichaksha, the fifth king from Parikshita. The trouble became more grave when locusts destroyed the standing crops which was followed by spread

1 Lalitavistara, Chapter III vide Law, B.C., op.cit. p.29; and Jain, J.P., op.cit., p.4.

2 Marshall, Sir John, Mohan-Jodaro and the Indus Civilization (London, 1931), p.106.

3 Pratipah ebhantavastat kulasevrathe tatha sthitha Yatha devavratā bhishmah kulasevrathe sthito 8 bhavata. Mahābhārata, 148.2.

4 Pargiter, F.E., op.cit., p.285.

of disease. These circumstances forced Nichakshu to abandon his capital and shift it to Kaushambi in the district of Allahabad¹. Excavations at Hastināpura and Kaushambi confirm remarkably the literary evidences.

Here it may be added that the recent explorations have brought to light of a large number of OGP sites in the district. A few Harappan and late Harappan sites have also been recorded. These sites support that the district Musaffarnagar had a long antiquity going back to C.3rd millennium B.C. However, it has been discussed above that the area came under the Aryans occupation during the later Vedic period as is attested by the PGW sites.

On the basis of Professor Lal's excavation, the end of the Period II (Painted Grey Ware phase) belonging to Aryans which was washed away around 800 B.C., and PGW settlement approved at Kaushambi immediately after².

When flood receded, the town tried to take a restart. The Nāgas perhaps took the region under their control.

It appears that for about two centuries the city remained in oblivion for quite a long time and it reappeared again on the

1 Adhisīmkriṣṇa-mutrō nichakṣhūrbhavitā nṛpaḥ Yo gangayā
S vhrīte hastināpura Kaushāmyam vivatsyati. "When the city
Hastinapura carried away by the Ganga Nichakshu will abandon
it and will dwell in Kaushambi." Pargiter, FE, op.cit.,
pp. 5,65.

2 Cf. Lal, B.B., op.cit., Nos. 10 & 11, p.149; Puri, B.N., op.cit.
p.23; and Sharma, G.R., Excavations at Kaushambi 1957-59
(Allahabad, 1960), p.13.

political scene during the 6th-5th centuries B.C. as one of the important janapadas. In the process of Magadha expansion this janapada became a part of that great kingdom around 4th century B.C. during the time of Nandas. Obviously it continued to be part of the great Maurya Empire too. However, it appears that Hastinapura was not in prominence during the time of Ashoka. Perhaps this was the reason that why he preferred to instal his pillar not at this place but at Meerut¹.

Perhaps same situation remained under the Sunga as well. But since Hastinapura excavation has yielded coins of Mitra dynasty from the early levels of Period III. It appears that the region of Muzaffarnagar went under the rule of Mitra kings of the Panchala region after the Mauryas and Sungas.

Subsequently the Panchalas were replaced by the Yaudhēyas in the beginning of the first century of the christian era. The Yaudhēyas coins have been found from the middle level of the Period III of Hastinapura.

Towards the close of the first century or in the beginning of the second century the Kushānas occupied entire area of the western Uttar Pradesh. This new regime helped the propagation

¹ The pillar was shifted to Delhi by Firozshah Tughlaq (C.1351-138 A.D.).

of Buddhism. Hastinapura excavation has yielded images of Maitreya Bōdhisattva and a few other Buddhist images during period IV of Hastinapura. The region of Musaffarnagar was not far away from the ancient kingdom of Sursema with their capital at Mathura which had become a great centre of Buddhist activity.

It appears that at least till the reign of Vasudeva of Kushāna dynasty this area remained in prominence. During the period, or slightly earlier Greco-Bactrians had invaded the area as is attested by the finds of a few Greco-Bactrian coins in the area, particularly, in this district of Musaffarnagar¹. However, by the end of the Kushāna period, this place once again became insignificant. Excavations at Hastinapura has proved that the site was abandoned and in due course of time a sort of forest or wood land grew here.

With the rise of the Vardhanas, in the early sixth century, Musaffarnagar and Hastinapura became part of Thaneshwar and subsequently of Kannauj kingdom. Though Hsün-t-Sang did not visit, Musaffarnagar and Hastinapura, he certainly visited Thaneshwar and Shrughna, the other two important places of the period².

It may be noted here that with the end of the Vardhanas the

1 Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol. III, p.157.

2 Cf. Majumdar, S.N., op.cit., p.701.

region also lost its importance and nothing definite is known even about Hastinapura.

Later on, Musaffarnagar formed part of the dominion of Prithvi Raj, the Chāhman ruler of Delhi¹. Under him the eastern tract of the district (Khudda, Khuddi and Baghra) were seats of petty (Rajas) rulers subordinate to him.

The main settlers then in Musaffarnagar district and its vicinity were Brāhmins and Rajputs. Jats occupied the whole southern portion of the district. At a later date, Goojars took possession of the poor tract which the Jats had left unoccupied.

Authentic history of the area begins with the Muslim conquest. Soon after the Slave Dynasty established its hold at Delhi and surrounding areas around Delhi including Musaffarnagar came under Muslim occupation. Since then Musaffarnagar remained a dependency of various dynasties which ruled at Delhi and Agra until the final dissolution of the Mughul Empire.

Period I of the Hastinapura¹ has yielded a coin of Giyasuddin Balban (1266-87 A.D.) which testifies the above fact. During the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq (1325-51 A.D.) the famous Jain teacher and saint Jinayrabhasuri came to Delhi and obtained an order (farman) from the king to visit Hastinapura along with his

¹ Cf. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XVIII, p. 85; Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol. III, p. 117; and Atkinson, S., op.cit., Vol. III, p. 587.

² Cf. Lal, B.B., op.cit., p. 147-49.

disciples¹.

The first notable event connected with the district Muzaffarnagar, in persian record, is Taimuris march through the district in January, 1399 A.D. when he killed a large number of infedal inhabitants. After the sack of Meerut, the conqueror marched north-wards either through Firospur² in pargana Hastināpura of Meerut district or Firospur in pargana Bhukerheri of the Muzaffarnagar district (towards Tughalaqpur in pargana Purchhapar). While he was encamping there, he heard that Hindūs had assembled at fords of the Gangā. Taimur then sent on a force of 500 horses to disperse the enemy and marched with the remaining force to Tughalaqpur, soon information was received that a force of Hindus was coming down the river in forty eight boats with the intention of fighting. Taimur then himself marched on horse with one thousand troop to crush them³. In his own words: "As soon as my braves saw the boats, some of them rode their horses into the river and swam to the vessels; then, seizing fast hold of the sides, they defeated all the efforts of the Hindus to shake them off. They forced their way into some of the boats, put the infidals to the sword, and threw their bodies into the river; thus sending them through waters to the fires of the hell. Some of my men dismounted, and,

1 Cf. Jain, J.P. op.cit., p.12.

2 Atkinson is inclined to think that the Firospur in Meerut is intended. Atkinson, E., op.cit., Vol.III, p.578.

3 Elliot & Dawson, the History of India - as told by its own historians (the Muhammadan period) (Allahabad, 1960), Vol.III, pp.451-58; Cf. Atkinson, E., op.cit., Vol.III, p.578; Cf. Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol. III, pp. 157-58.

proceeding to the fort, assailed the enemy with arrows. The occupants of the boats returned the arrows, but the vessels were at length wrested from their possession and were brought with their contents to my presence".

After this fight Taimur returned to the Tughalapur and then crossed the Ganges higher up into the Bijnor district. Babar, too in later days during his fifth expedition had passed down the Doab through this district. For many years we have no specific reference of the district or its people.

By this time Shekhs, Saiyids and the Pathans had occupied the region. It would be worthwhile to trace their history in brief.

No Muhammadan settlement of any importance seems to have been made until the arrival of the Saiyids. The Saiyids of Bārḥā who played important role in this region, are stated by tradition to have settled down in the district seven generations before the time of Akbar¹.

Khizr Khān² was the first notable person to gain favour of Taimur. He was the son of Malik-sh-shah Malik Sulaimān, who was adopted in childhood and brought up by Malik Nasiru-l-Mulk Mardān Daulat. Historians record he was by descent a Saiyid. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi³, the only contemporary authority for the Saiyid

1 Cf. Cadell, A., op.cit., p. 24.

2 Elliot & Dawson, op.cit., Vol.IV, pp. 45-46.

3 Cf. Sihrindi, Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi (Calcutta, 1931) vide S.A.A. Risvi (Hindi tr.) Uttar Taimur Kalin Bhart, Part I (Aligarh, 1958), p.10.

dynasty also records that Khizr Khān was a Saiyid. While the conqueror was in India, Khizr Khan submitted himself for former's favour, some curious titles were given to him, indicative of his fealty to Taimur. While in Tabakāt-i-Akbari¹ he is referred to as Rayat-i-ali, the exalted imperial standards. Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi calls him 'Masnad-i-ali', the exalted throne. Although Khizr Khān had become a sovereign, he professed himself to be subordinate to Taimur and did not allow himself to be called Bādshāh (king). At the beginning of his reign, the name of Taimur was employed in the coins and in the Khutba. Afterwards the name of Mirza Shāh-Rukh was used, ultimately Khizr Khān's name was introduced in the Khutba and prayers were offered for him². Bada'uni and Farishtā more or less also corroborate the fact³. His statement has a background. It is said that once Saiyid Jalāl-ud-din Bukhārī Makhdūm-i-Jahānīan⁴ had honoured the house of Malik Mardān with a visit, and when food was spread before his guest Malik Mardān ordered Sulaiman to wash the great Saiyid's hand. He refused to do so telling that the work was unfit for him being a Saiyid⁵. Thus there can be no doubt of his being a Saiyid.

1 Cf. Tabakāt-i-Akbari (Calcutta, 1911), p.266, also S.A.A.Risvi, op.cit., p.63.

2 Thomas, E., Chronicles of the Pathan kings of Delhi (London, 1871), p. 328.

3 Elliot & Dawson, op.cit., Vol. IV, pp. 45-47.

4 He was a distinguished Suhrawardi saint of the Tughlaq period and exercised great influence over Firoz Shah. See Afif, Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi, pp. 514-16.

5 Elliot & Dawson, op.cit., Vol.IV, p.46.

Khizr Khān first appeared on the political area of northern Hindustan as governor of Multan under Firoz Shan¹. When Sārang Khān, the brother of Mullū Ikbāl, besieged him in his own stronghold at Multan in 798 A.H., he escaped from his imprisonment and sought refuge at Biāna, and when Taimur was on his way to Delhi, he submitted himself to alien invader's mercy.

Khizr Khān was the successor of the chief of Multan after Malik Sulaiman, with all its dependencies, from Sultan Firōz Shah. On the 15th Rabi-ul-awwal, 817 (30th May 1414 A.D.), he entered the fort of Sin, and posted his army in the palace of Sultān Muhammad². Soon the people of the city had become impoverished and needy, so he provided facilities to them. By this kindness they all became happy. He appointed Malikush-Shark Malik Tuhfa Wazir and gave him the title of Tajul-Mulk. To Saiyid Salim, the Chief Saiyyid³, he granted ikta and sik of Saharanpur. Thus he settled all affairs in order.

Saiyids of Bārḥā do not appear earlier than the times of Akbar; but it appears that they occupied posts of some importance under the Surs, because the arrival of Saiyid Mahmud in Akbars

1 Thomas, E., op.cit., p. 328.

2 Elliot & Dowson, op.cit., Vol.IV, pp. 46-48.

3 Cf. Cadell, A., op.cit., p.24. The authority for the local history of the Saiyids are notes by Messers, Leeds, Blochmann and Cadell, the records of the board of Revenue and Local inquiries.

Camp is recorded by all historians as an event of importance¹.

During the Mughul period the Saiyids of Bārḥā occupied a prominent position and played a significant role to strengthen the Mughul Empire. For the history of the Doab comprising modern district of Muzaffarnagar during the Mughul period, a historical account of the Saiyids of Bārḥā is indispensable. According to Ain-i-Akbari² the Saiyids of Bārḥā during Akbars period formed characteristic element in the population of the Muzaffarnagar district.

No accurate chronological account is available about the origin and history of the Saiyids of Bārḥā. The Ain-i-Akbari³, however, records "like the Saiyyids of Bilgrami, Bārḥā family trace their origin to one Saiyyid Abul Farah of Wasit⁴". However, their geneological tree (Nasabnama) was sneered at, Jahangir in

1 "Sayyid Mahmūd was the first of the Barha Sayyids that held office under the Timurioles". He was with Sikandar Sūr (Badaoni II 18) in Mankot, but seeing that the cause of the Afghans was hopeless, he left Sikandar and went over to Akbar (tr.). Blochmann, Ain-i-Akbari. (Delhi, 1965), Vol.I, p.424.

2 Ibid. Vol.I, p. 427

3 Ibid. Vol.I, p.425.

The most renowned Musalman families in Northern India including the Saiyyids of Bārḥā and Belgrami and those of Khyrabad, Futtehpore, Huswa and of many other places.

4 Elliot, The Chronicles of Ouss (Allahabad, 1869), p. 93; Tarikh-i-Barha; Irvine, The Later Mughal (New Delhi, 1971), Vol. I & II, pp. 201-2.

his Tuzuk tells only about their personal courage and nothing else. However, they clung so firmly to this distinction that some of them even placed the word Saiyid before their titles which they received from the Mughul Emperors as Saiyid Khān-Jahān (Saiyid Abdul Musaffar).

Their claim¹ to be Saiyid have not firmly been established, though their bravery and valour had become a by-word. In the battles they held front position as the Van (Harawal) and claimed to be the leaders of the onset. Every Emperor from the times of Akbar gladly availed their services. They felt delighted in calling themselves 'Hindustani'. Their military fame completely threw to the background the renounced Saiyids of Amroha, Manikpur, the Khansadas of Nawat and even royal families Safawis².

According to family chronicles of the Saiyids of Bārḥā, Saiyid Abul Farah of Wasit owing to Hulaqu's invasion came to India with his twelve sons in the time of Nasir-ud-din Mohamud (1246-65). It is said that Abul Farah remained in India until the time of Sikandar Lōdī (1493-1517 A.D.). After the death of Hulaqu, Abul Farah returned to Persia leaving his four sons namely Saiyyid Daud, Saiyyid Abul Fasl, Saiyyid Abul Fasal and Saiyid Najm-ud-din Husayn in India. Subsequently they became the ancestors of the four branches of the Saiyid family. They chose district Musaffarnagar

1 Blochmann, op.cit., Vol. I, pp. 427-28.

2 Ibid.

as their home¹.

According to Ain-i-Akbari² the date of the arrival of Abul Farah in India from Wasit is doubtful. It is said that they were in the time of Iltutmish, and had emigrated to India as stated above due to the troubles arising from Hulaqu's invasion of Baghdad and the overthrow of the Empire of the Khalifa. It is also said that the son of Abul Farah was in the service of Shahabu-d-din Ghorî. But it is chronologically impossible. The oldest inscription related with the Saiyids of this district is that on the tomb of Ibn-Salar Chhastauri, the Salar Auliya at Sambhalhera. It is dated 777 H. (=1375 A.D.). According to the local tradition he was eighth in descent from Abul Farah³.

1 Irvine, op.cit., Vol. I & II, p. 201; Blochmann, op.cit., Vol.I, p. 428.

2 Ibid. Vol.I, p.428.

3 The text of the inscription (Proc. A.S. Bengal, 1872, 166) runs as follows:

" I The beginning of the building of this tomb was on 3rd Jumada I.

II After 777 years had passed away since the flight of the beloved prophet.

III (During) the reign Firozshah of high fortune, whose throne is the highest heaven, the victorious, the praise-worthy.

IV Ibn-Salar, son of Hussain, ordered this tomb of heavenly grandeur (to be built).

V May God Almighty in his kindness and mercy receive him in the eternal mansion!"

The etymology of Bārḥās appears to be uncertain. It has been suggested that the word 'Bārḥā'¹ is derived from the word 'Bāḥir' means outside, as the Saiyids preferred to live out side the city of Delhi. However, the word appears to be the corrupt form of the arabic 'Abrar', 'the pure Saiyyids'. Other derivation is connected with the twelvth number (i.e. Bārāh in Hindustani). According to another explanation the Saiyyids and Bārḥā took this title to represent twelve villages which they had chosen for their inhabitanee². It is also alleged that being Siah and the followers of the twelve Imams, they came to be known as Baraha. However, it is believed that during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir the Saiyids of Bārāhā had obtained their name from twelve villages in the Muzaffarnagar district which they held. Both Tabqaa-i-Akbari and Tuzak-i-Jahangir³ clearly refer to this.

According to a tradition following representatives of the clans had arrived at the same time and settled down near Patiala in the Panjab.

1. Saiyid Daud who settled in mauza Tihanpur.
2. Saiyid Abul Fazl who settled in gusba Chhatbamura.
3. Saiyid Abul Fazail who settled in mauza Kundli.

1 Atkinson, T., op.cit., Vol. III, p.590; Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol.III, pp.160-61; Blochmann, op.cit., Vol. I, pp. 426-28.

2 There is perhaps no town or village connected with them bearing the name of Barha, Cf. Irvine, op.cit., Vol. I & II, p. 202.

3 Ain-i-Akbari I, p.390 vide H.R. Nevill, op.cit., Vol. III, p.161.

4. Saiyid Najmuddin Husayn who settled in mauza Jhujar.

From Patiala the four brothers came to Musaffarnagar district¹ in Ganga-Yamuna Doab region. The Kundhwalis are said to have settled at Majhera; the Chhatbanuris in or near Sambhalhera; the Jagneris in Bidauli and the Tihampuris branch in Dhasri and Kumhera².

The chief places where the Saiyids of Bārha still live are Miranpur, Khatauli, Musaffarnagar, Jaoli, Tis-ha, Bakhera, Majhera, Chataura, Sambhalhera, Tilang, Bilaspur, Morna, Sardhaoli, Kails, Odha and Jansath, etc.

A branch of Jaoli Saiyid is said to exist in Purnia. During the reign of Aurangzeb, the Saiyids are said to have professed Sunni tendencies.

The political overthrow of the Sadat-i-Barha under Muhammad Shah³ was followed by the disastrous fight at Bhainsi on the Khatauli road. In this battle the Saiyids were defeated by the imperialist and they were forced to part with their jewels and gold vessels which their ancestors had collected.

As already have been said from the reign of Akbar onward, the Saiyids of Bārha kept themselves in services of the empire and

1 Irvine, op.cit., Vol. I & II, p. 201.

2 For detailed account of these four branches see Ain, op.cit., Blochmann.

3 Cf. Elphinstone, M., The History of India: the Hindu And Mohammadan periods (Allahabad, 1966), p. 693.

participated almost in all major campaigns and distinguished themselves by their courage and bravery. The Kundliwals¹ were first to observe that the Tihampuris belonging to one of their branches under the two brothers Saiyyid Abdullah and Saiyid Husain Ali Khan had successfully raised the family name of the Saiyyids of Barha to the zenith of its glory. However, their achievements were not of a paramount nature and their downfall was so rapid that their descendants could not retain even one tenth part of their old possession. The Chhatrauris, too, had their time of distinction and downfall.

It will be better to sketch a brief account of each branch.

TIHANPURI SAIYIDS

The eight descendant of Saihid Daud was Saiyid Khan Qir (?) who had four sons.

1. Saiyid Umar² Shahid - who settled in Jansath - a village inhabited by the Jats and Brahmins.

- 1 In the twenty first year of Akbars reign the Bārha Sayid were engaged against the Hindu rebel in Ajmer. p.54.
In forty first year Saiyid Jalal fought in the Dakshin. p.96.
In the war with Khuswn, Saif Khan, son of Saiyid Mahmud, did excellent service having received not less than seventeen wounded. Elliot & Dowson, op.cit., Vol.VI, pp. 267, 273.
- 2 The name of Umar shows that he at any rate was no Shiah. Blochmann, op.cit., Vol.I, p.

2. Saiyid Chaman - who settled at Chatora in the pargana Jaali - Jansath. To his descendants belonged Saiyyid Jalal.

3. Saiyid Huna - who settled at Bihari in Muzaffarnagar. He had six sons namely:

I Saihid Qutb - whose descendants occupied the village of Bilaspur in Muzaffarnagar district. From this a branch came Ratheri Saiyids.

II Saiyid Sultan - whose descendants hold Sirdhaoli.

III Saiyid Yusuf - whose posterity is to be found in Bihari and Wahelna (one M.S. reads Dubalna).

IV & V Saiyid Jan and Saiyyid Man died childless.

VI Saiyid Nasiruddin - to his descendants belonged Saiyyid Khan - Jahan Shahjahani when regard as their second founder of their family.

His first son Saiyid Mansur is said to have founded Mansurpur and his descendants still hold Mansurpur and Khatauli. His second son Musaffar Khan (Sher-Jaman) founded the town of Musaffarnagar where his descendant still residing.

4. Saiyid Ahmad - settled at Jaali - Jansath, where his descendants still live.

CHHATRAURI SAIYIDS

The Chhatrauri family of Saiyids, they were descendants of Kbal Fasl. They changed their name from chhatbamuri to chhatrauri and settled at Sambhalhera. To this line belonged one Saiyid Fakhr-u-din who lived in the reign of Akbar and because of his influence in the emperor's court, became a close friend of Raja Ram Chand of Sambhalhera. When Ram Chand died heirless his property and estate was looked after by Saiyid Hasan Fakhr-u-din. The widow of the late Raja became so happy with his conduct and behaviour that she presented her whole property as a gift to him.

Another branch of the same family took its abode under Saiyid Husain at Tias. He had four sons:

1. Saiyid Sher Ali - who died without issue.
2. Saiyid Ahmad - killed in the war with Ratan Sen of Chitor, but two of his sons, who survived and his descendants later on settled at Kailawadha and served under Muhammad Shah.
3. Saiyid Taj-ud-din - whose son Saiyid Umar founded Kakrawli and established Rauli-Nagla and Bera where many of his descendants lived.
4. Saiyid Salar Auliya - left for Knithora where he got possession of the village on adopting son of the owner of the village, a widow.

Saiyid Salar had two sons - first was Saiyid Naikar Khan whose descendant Saiyid Khasim Shahamat Khan settled at Mirampur, and the

second was Saiyid Muhammad Khan whose descendant remained at Kaithora in Miranpur, Gadla and Bhupa, the members of the Haidar Khan's family continued to live. Among those who remained at Kaithora were Saiyid Nusarat-Yar Khan and Rukn-ud-daula who attained high ranks during the reign of Muhammad Shah as governors of Gujrat, Agra and Patna. They had twenty-eight villages in jagirs in Ahmadabad, which remained in possession of the family until 1850. The descendants of Saiyid Shahamat Khan were the only Bārḥā Saiyid who retained the title of Nawab.

The Chhatrauris of Morna in Bhukerheri received land-grants to the west of the Kali Nadi in Charthawal. Their original home in Morna in due course turned into a petty agricultural village.

The time of Muhammad Shāh was a period of architectural activity at Morna. A grand mosque was erected by Bibi Jhabbu, wife of Nawab Hasan Khan, who was then a Bakshi in 1725 A.D. and Rs.9000 were spent on it as revealed by an inscription still available in the mosque¹. In addition, tomb of Saiyyid Miran Husain was also built². The tomb of Ibn Salar exists at Sambhalhera which was built by the architect Dagwandi in 1631-32 A.D. by the order of Saiyid Makhan son of Baha-ud-din.

1 Cf. A.S.B., July, 1873, p. 142.

2 The tomb of Saiyid Miran Husain at Majhera bears the following inscription.

"O Lord, forgive our sins. We are our sinners and thou art forgiving. Thou art good, but we are wicked and have committed endless crime. The date of the death of Miran Saiyyid Husain, the god who was obtained pardon and forgiveness in the 3 Jumada II 1002" (9 March, 1592).

JAGNERI SAIYIDS

Saiyid Kara-ud-din, son of Najm-ud-din Hasan Jagneri is said to be settled first at Bidauli in the west of the district Musaffarnagar. Later on, Saiyid Fakhr-ud-din one of the descendants of the Jagneri branch migrated to Palri in pargna Jaali. He purchased proprietary rights in the village of Palre, Chandauri and Chandaura, Tulsipur and Khiri which for a long time remained in the possession of his family.

The last head of the Bidauli family was Muhammad Husain who held an important office in the Oudh before its annexation. His nephew was a Chakladar who had saved the lives of some fugitives during the mutiny. They were asked to reside in Bidauli. Mehdi Hasan later on tried to develop his estate.

KUNDLIWAL SAIYIDS

Lastly we have the Kundliwāls. Saiyid Abul Fazeel with his descendants settled at Majhera (earlier Munjhera). The major part of the village is now contains ruins of the buildings which once adorned the place. Though several members of this branch had obtained honourable employment under Akbar and his immediate successors, none of them rose so high as the members of other branches could do.

It has already been referred to that Saiyid Mahmud had left the court of Sikandar Sūr and went over to the side of the Mughuls. He received "jagir" near Delhi in the year 1561 A.D. He participated in the struggle with the Saiyids of Airoha against Raja Madhukar of Orchha. He died in 982 H.= 1574 A.D. and was buried at Najhera where his tomb still exists contains an original Arabic inscription¹.

Other noticeable thing is that he and his four brothers were known as 'Panch-Shahid'. Their descendants in due course were divided into a number of families. They occupied different parts of the district. Some of them held positions in the Delhi court².

Soon after the death of Aurangzeb, the Sikhs made a plan to invade the adjoining area of the Panjab and Delhi³. In 1710, Banda invaded over Saharanpur when Jalal-ud-din of Jalalabad was faujdar there. They penetrated as far as southern and northern parganas of Muzaffarnagar. However, after Banda's death, there was peace

1 J.A.S.B. XL 260 (Blochmann)

"In the name of God, the merciful element, O God, bless the the prophet, the faithful, the pure, the family of Hashim Muhammad and his friends who were instructed in his manners. God is everlasting and praise worthy in all His doings the great Amir who is pardoned and rendered pure and has reached the vicinity of King, Saiyyid Mahmud Khan, a lord of drum and the flag in his time, died - May God cover him with his pardon on the night of the Thursday, 6th Jamada II 982 or (23 September 1574 A.D.)".

2 For detailed account see Ain-i-Akbari along the District Gazetteer, op.cit.

3 Cf. Nevill, H.R., op.cit., Vol. III, p. 174.

for about a half century. But after the battle of Panipat, the Sikhs again marched on their war-expedition and in 1763 A.D., after sacking Saharanpur, they attacked and plundered Miranpur, a Saiyid town in Bhukerheri vargana of Musaffarnagar. This opened way for other invasions, one after the other, including those in 1764 and 1774. These attacks had shattered the whole Bārha settlement of Musaffarnagar, however, these attacks almost stopped after the death of Nadhe Singh in 1774 A.D.

No major change was noticed since then and gradually the British came in power inspite of 1857 revolt. Under their rule, Musaffarnagar became part of erstwhile United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. When India became independent it became full-fledged district of Meerut Division in Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER III

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, CULTURAL SEQUENCE AND MATERIAL EVIDENCE

Not much is known about the ancient history of the region through the literary accounts. However, archaeological explorations of the region have brought several sites to light yielding late Harappan materials, OCP Copper beads, Black- and red ware, PGV, Black Slipped ware, MBPW, red ware of historical and medieval periods along with various kinds of cultural equipments. All these evidences indicate that this region has been active in political and cultural activity from ancient times. The presence of a large number of PGV sites indicate that during the Vedic period the region was in prominence. Since MBPW is found rarely, it was not a dominant industry in this region. However, associated cultural traits do indicate that the area continued to flourish even during this period.

Red ware of Sunga and Kushāna periods have been found from a large number of sites along with sculptures, terracettes, coins, etc.

A number of sites yielding images and terracettes of the Gupta period were also found during the course of exploration. I was also able to record a number of sites and mounds yielding Glazed ware of the medieval period.

Interesting pottery types and associated objects have been discussed below to bring out the cultural sequence and its richness in the region.

A. BLOKE GHATHAL

1. ALANGIRPUR MOUND

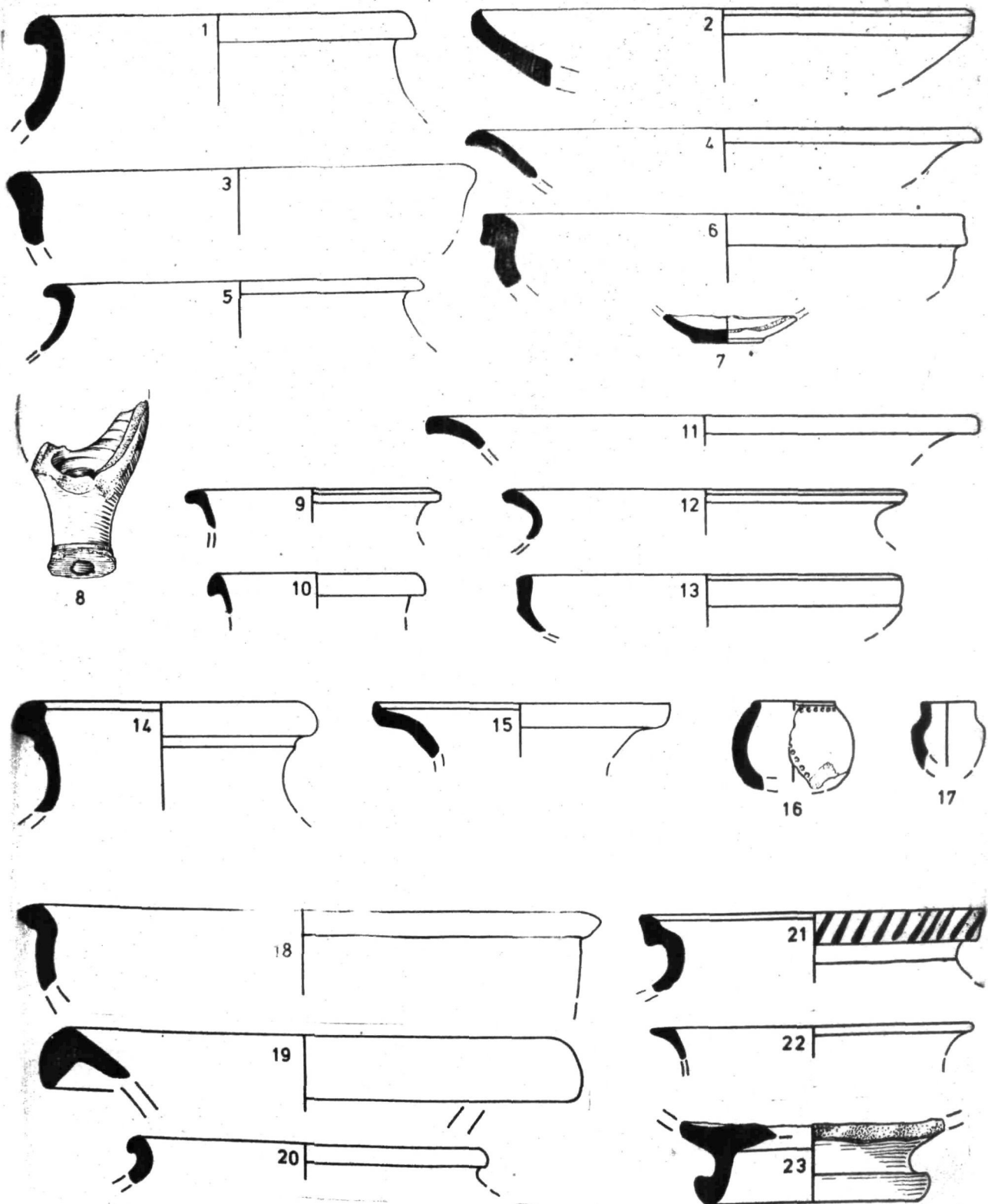
The mound is stretched in north-west direction on the border of the district Musaffarnagar which divides it from Saharanpur district. It is approximately 32 kms. away from the district headquarters. To approach the site there is no direct route. One wishing to visit the site may first go by bus upto Biralai village at a distance of about 25 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhamra road. From there a ~~hushala~~ approach road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 7 kms. The site, however, cannot be approached during the rainy season.

The mound is quite significant with an average height of 3 meters. The farmers of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. About 2.5 kms. away from the site towards east Hindon Nadi flows.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site appears to be Ochre Colour Pottery. A few sherds mostly of vases having out-turned rim or collared rim may belong to Ochre Colour Pottery group. Some sherds may be of Basins. Next in chronology come the sherds of

BLOCK CHARTHAWAL



ALAMGIRPUR 1-8; ALIPURA 9-13; BUDHAKHERA 14-17; BADHAIKALAN 18-23.

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

thick Grey Ware. A few footed Grey Ware Bowls appear to be hand made as there is no cord mark on the bottom of thin bases. Flaring sided bowls may belong to the late Northern Black Polished Ware period. Pots having thick red slip and painting in black and those with rough coatings belong to the late period. Thicker and brownish Grey Ware pot sherds appear to be of medieval period. These include fragment of footed basins, lids, etc. of red ware.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 1

1. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim. Ochre colour pottery. Unslipped.
2. Fragment of a bowl (?) having incurved pointed rim, obliquely cut externally. Greyish colour, thick section, medium fabric, burnished surface.
3. Fragment of a bowl with thickened out-turned rim. Ochre colour pottery unslipped.
4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed drooping rim. Ochre colour pottery. The sherd has tracing of slip.
5. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned pointed collared rim, outgoing neck. Ochre colour pottery.

6. Fragment of a basin with thickened collared rim having a wide depression externally. Ochre colour pottery.
7. Fragment of a miniature bowl having discoid base and flaring sides. Fine Grey Ware, treated with a wash externally.
8. Fragment of a goblet having corrugated profile internally. Dull red ware having slipped surface, medium fabric. The sherd may belong to O.C.P. group (?).

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other finds collected from the site following deserve attention.

1. An interesting squattish bead with a prominent hole having grooves; of historic period (Pl.IA-1).
2. Fragment of a terracotta wheel (?) (Pl.IB-2).
3. Fragment of a stone pestle; of historic period (Pl.IC-2).

2. ALIPURA MOUND

The site lies towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 34 kms. There is no direct route to reach the site. To approach it, one may first go by bus upto Biralsi village at a distance of about 25 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. From there a kachcha road joins it and leads to the site at a distance of about 9 kms. The site, however, cannot be approached during the rainy season.

Though the mound has been converted into an agricultural field, however, potteries have been collected from the slightly elevated parts of it. It is full of greyish sand. About 4.5 kms. away from the site Hindon Nadi flows towards east.

Brick-bats are also scattered there, however, wedge shaped bricks generally used for making well have been noticed. They generally measure 30 X 22/17 X 0.6 cms. having key marks. As the size indicates these bricks may belong to Kushana period (Pl. IIA).

POTTERY

The antiquity of the site may go back to the Ochre Colour Pottery period of the Push. Red ware of later periods have also been collected.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions

FIG. 1

9. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim and straight neck. OCP (?).
10. Fragment of a vase having out-turned pointed and drooping collared rim and a straight neck. OCP(?).
11. Fragment of a basin (?) having flaring and slightly drooping rim. OCP (?).
12. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned collared rim and convex neck. OCP group.
13. Fragment of a bowl having a ledge and grooves externally. OCP(?)

3. BUDHAKHERA MOUND

This site is approximately 23 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north. There is a low mound covered with grass. Hindon Nadi flows on the left side of the mound.

POTTERY

The site has yielded the ceramics of S'unga and Kushāna period and of medieval period. A tiny bowl has incised circlelets as decoration. No antiquity was found from here during the course of exploration.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG.1

14. Fragment of a vase having roughly nail headed rim, a mild rib below it and almost straight neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash. Kushāna period.
15. Fragment of a vase having vertical pointed rim and roughly closing neck. Dull red ware, fine fabric. Kushāna period.
16. Fragment of a miniature pot having convex sides, decorated with incised circlelets. Treated with a wash. Early historic period.
17. Fragment of a miniature pot having almost flattish rim top and vertical neck and a ledge below it. Kushāna period.

4. BADHAIKALAN MOUND

The site is about 20 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north. There is no direct route to approach the site. From Lohari village, at a distance of about 13 kms. from District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road a Kankar road bifurcates to lead to the site situated at a distance of about 7 kms. The Kali Nadi flows at a distance of about 1 km. from the site.

A major part of the mound has been cut down. However, rest of it is intact which is yellowish in colour and sandy in composition.

POTTERY

Apparently most of the sherds appear to be of Ochre colour. Among these are ringed bases, basins, vases and jars. Other ceramics belong to Kushāna and medieval periods.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

18. Fragment of a basin having out-turned thickened rim. OGP group.
19. Fragment of a basin having externally creeping rim. Thick Greyish ware treated with a wash. Medieval period.
20. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned beaded (?) rim and convex neck treated with a wash. Kushāna period.

21. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim obliquely cut and having depression internally, convex neck. Painted in black with oblique dashes externally on the rim part. Late historic period.
22. Fragment of a bowl (?) having out-turned horizontal rim. Red ware, medium fabric.
23. A ringed base having almost beaded end, having horizontal top. OCP (?).

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

(Pl. IIIA-3 & 4)

Among antiquities collected during the course of exploration following are worth mentioning.

1. A terracotta indeterminate object. Probably a gamman (?).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object looking like a knob.

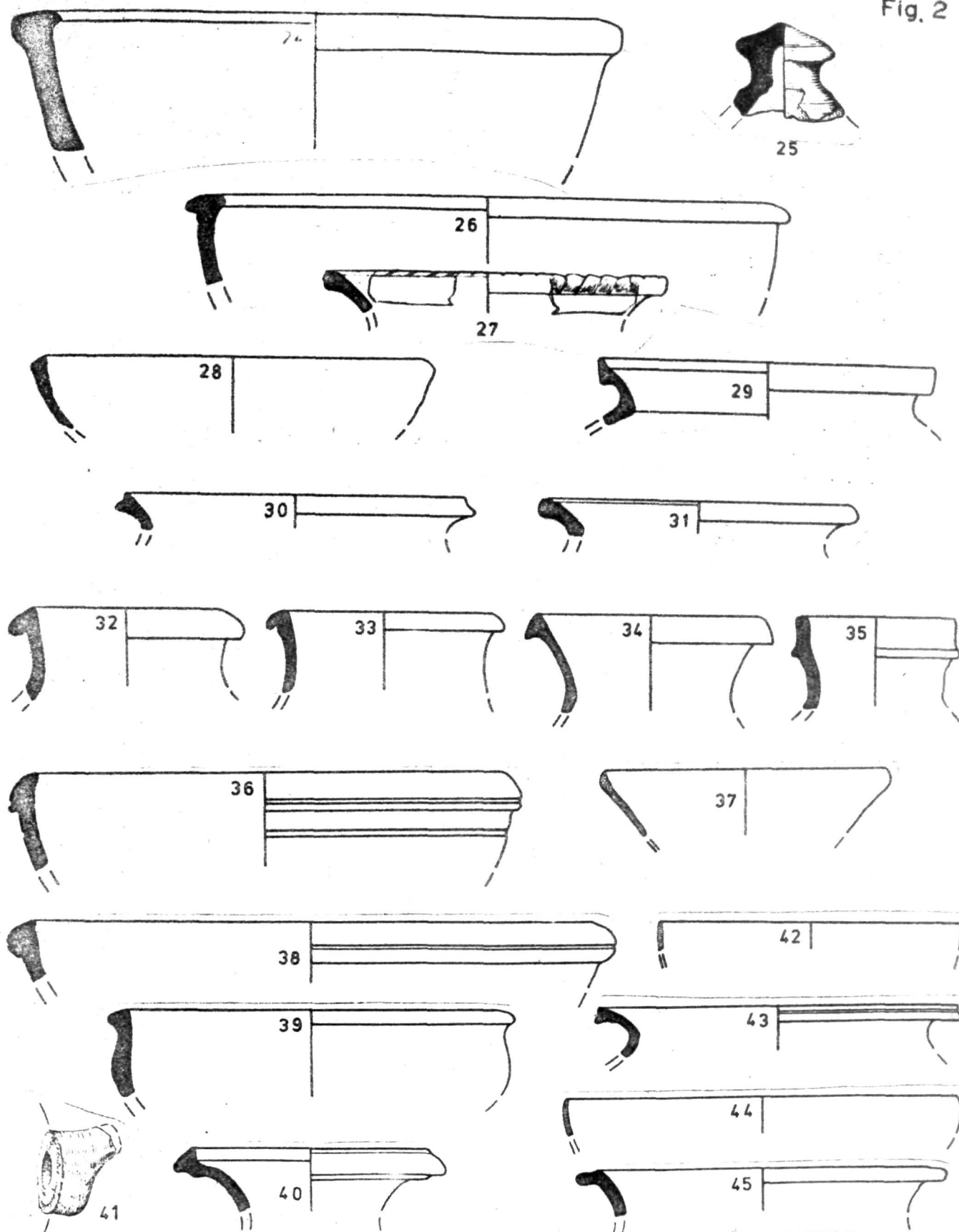
9. BASH MOUND

It is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 23 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. The mound has been badly damaged and at present there is a school over it.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site which includes the fragments of vases, ~~handig~~ vessels and other big pots. Most of them are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip.

Fig. 2



BADH 24-29; CHARTHAWAL 30-31; KASOLI 32-35; KASYARA 36-37; KALYANA 38-45.

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG. 2

24. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned thickened rim. Treated with a red slip internally. Thick section, medium fabric.
25. Knob of a lid having conical top. Dull red ware, unslipped. Medieval.
26. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Medieval.
27. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with thumb-pressed rope pattern for decoration. Treated with a red wash. Medieval.
28. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim roughly obliquely out internally. Treated with a red slip. Medieval.
29. Fragment of a vessel having vertical collared rim and convex neck. Treated with a red wash. Medieval.

A TERRACOTTA DISC

No antiquity except a large size terracotta disc belonging to medieval period was found during the course of exploration.

6. CHARTHAVAL MOUND

This site is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 17 kms. on Musaffarnagar-

Thana Bhawan road. There is now no mound worth the name, however, it is alleged that there was a mound there earlier.

POTTERY

This site belongs to historic period. Though no antiquity was found during the course of exploration, Red ware including sherds of vases and lids were collected.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 2

30. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned flaring thickened and obliquely shaped rim with a deep groove. Treated with a wash. Late Kushāna period (?)
31. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim with a groove internally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Historic period (?).

7. DESALPUR MOUND

This site is situated towards north of the District headquarters at a distance of about 10 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

Ceramics of the site a low mound, are coarse Grey ware, red ware of Śunga and Kushāna and medieval periods. Usual shapes were found.

Among antiquities terracotta objects like ear-ring, fragmentary animal figurines, fragmentary plaques with foot impression, dabbers and handles were found¹.

8. KASOLI MOUND

This site is situated on the left bank of river Hindon, towards north-west part of the district at a distance of about 26 kms. from the District headquarters. To approach the site there is a pucca road upto Charthawal village (at a distance of about 16 kms.) and onwards a new brick road leading to the site joins it on the right side along the Ganga Canal.

POTTERY

Though the mound has almost become indistinct, sherds of red ware of early historic and medieval periods were picked up from the slightly elevated part of the site. Other than pottery findings were not noticeable.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 2

32. Fragment of a vase having vertical collared rim thickened externally and almost vertical neck. Red ware treated with a wash, medium fabric. Kushāna period.

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p.54.

33. Fragment of a vase having out-turned drooping collared rim and slightly convex or almost vertical neck. Red ware, medium fabric, having mica. Kushāna period.
34. Fragment of a vase having nail headed out-turned rim and almost convex elongated neck. Red ware with medium fabric and mica particles. Kushāna period (?).
35. Fragment of a vase having featureless vertical rim and a prominent rib at externally below it. Bull red ware, unslipped. Kushāna period.

9. KASYARA MOUND

This site is situated towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 18 kms. There is no direct route to approach the site, one wishing to visit the site may first go to Lohari village on Manaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a Kashgar road leads to village Badhai Kalan via Kasyara. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the site. It is alleged that there was a mound but at present it is rather a plain.

POTTERY

This place was ancient one is proved by the finds of red wares of early historic and medieval periods. The pot-sherds include rims of vases, dishes, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG. 2

36. Fragment of a basin having unturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip. Late Mauryan or Sunga period (?).
37. Fragment of an incurved bowl having incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period.

A TERRACOTTA DABBER

(Pl.VIA-1)

A big terracotta dabber having a hole on the top of the handle. Damaged on one side.

10. KALYANA MOUND

This site is rich in its cultural heritage. It is situated towards north and is about 10 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the mound.

The mound covers an area of about 100 X 80 m. and is 3 m. high at present. Villagers are levelling down the mound gradually. On the top of the mound there is a building complex of late period.

POTTERY

The earliest culture of the site may be represented by the Plain Gray Ware of usual types. Red ware of medieval period are also available. Some of them may belong to the early and late historic period. These include big jars, basins, vases etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 2

38. Fragment of a basin having inturned and externally thickened with a mild groove. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. This type of basin continues from the Mauryan times.
39. Fragment of a bowl having flattish thickened rim and convex sides. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Historic period (?).
40. Fragment of a vase having inturned pointed rim, thickened externally with a prominent groove below it externally. Red ware, treated with a slip. Kushāna period (?).
41. Fragment of a spout, treated with a thin slip. May belong to early historic period.
42. Fragment of a Gray Ware bowl having featureless inturned rim. Fine fabric, treated with a black wash externally. Late PGW phase or early HBPW phase.

43. Fragment of a vessel having externally out-turned rim having a groove and convex neck. Dull red ware. Early historic period (?).
44. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned sharpened rim. It is a variant of No.42.
45. Fragment of a vase having out-turned prominently projecting externally, almost vertical neck. Dull red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Historic period (?).

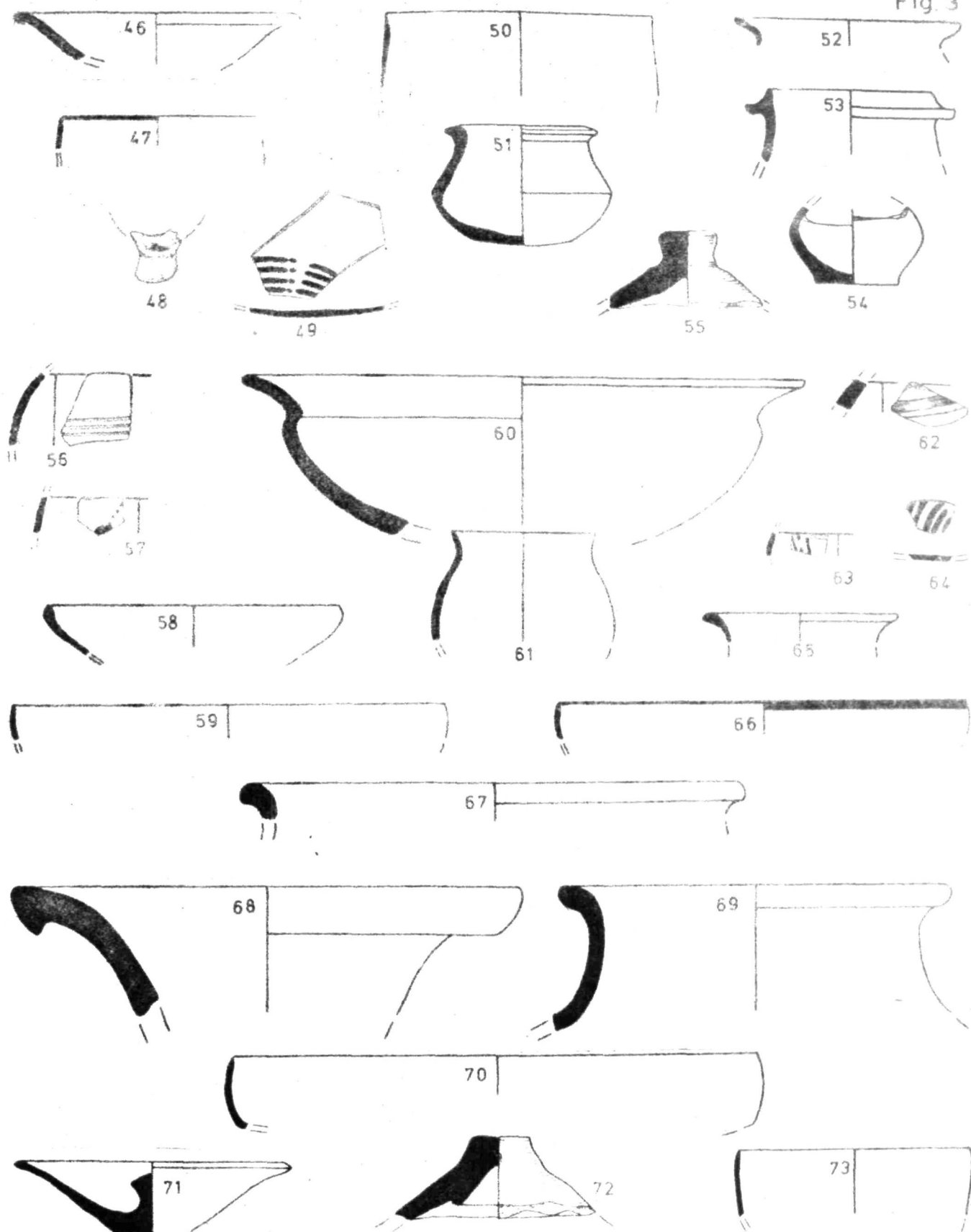
A TERRACOTTA ANIMAL FIGURINE

A fragment of an animal figurine representing back part. It is well baked and bears bright red slip. Though the period not determined, however, it may belong to early medieval period (Pl. III C-2).

11. KULKHAI MOUND

The mound is situated at a distance of about 20 kms. towards north-west from District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. Where the Ganga Canal crosses the road, along the canal on the left side a newly built brick road leads to the site at a distance of about 4 kms. from Charthaval. The site can also be approached via Nagla Rai and Mahabalipur. During the rainy season it is difficult to reach the site owing to unpreserved road.

The mound is situated on the left side of the Nigden Nadi.



KULHERI 46-55; KHANJAHANPUR 56-67; LOHARI 68-73

0 1 2 3 4 5

The site covers an area of considerable importance ranging approximately 200 X 150 m. with a height of about 3.5 m. from the ground level. The mound is divided into two parts by a road. The mound looks sandy and yellowish brown in colour.

POTTERY

The site has rich cultural deposits. It has yielded pottery-pieces ranging from Ochre Colour Pottery to the red ware of medieval period except Northern Black Polished Ware during the course of exploration. Pottery includes some indeterminate shapes of Ochre Colour Pottery. However, these need confirmation. Among other wares are Painted Grey Ware, Grey Ware, Black-Slipped and red ware of Sunga and Kushāna period. Among the pottery type some sherds of bowls and dishes of Painted Grey Ware, some having grey slip and black painting externally are present. Among the pottery types of other period which includes fragment of vases, pedestalled bowls, dishes, globular pots, miniature pots and basins, etc. The later may belong to early historic period and of medieval period.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

FIG. 3

46. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned beaded rim, flaring sides. Bull red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period (?)

47. Fragment of Painted Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. A black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase.
48. Fragment of a pedestalled bowl or a lid Dull red ware with medium fabric, unslipped. Kushāna period.
49. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having two sets of curved lines and dashes in between in black internally. Fine fabric. PGW period.
50. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having knife edged rim and vertical sides. Medium fabric. PGW period.
51. Fragment of a miniature carinated pot having out-turned flattish rim. Dull red ware with medium fabric. Kushāna period (?).
52. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. OGP Group.
53. Fragment of a vase having projected collared rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. May belong to Kushāna period.
54. Fragment of a miniature pot having flattish base and bulging sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period (?).
55. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushāna period (?).

OTHER CULTURAL FIND

Among the antiquities collected during the course of exploration, following are worth mentioning:

1. A terracotta ghata (vase) shaped bead, broken; of Painted Grey Ware period (Pl. IA-3).
2. Fragment of a wheel (?). (Pl. IB-7).
3. A pottery disc.

12. KHANJAHANPUR MOUND (DALLO DEVATA KA TILA)

This site is locally known as Dallo Devata Ka Tila in the village Khanjahanpur which lies towards west of the District headquarters, at a distance of about 3 kms. It can be approached by a metalled road which leads to Muzaffarnagar - Thana Bhawan road. On the right side of the same road just after crossing the Kali Nadi-bridge, there is a Kachcha road leading to the site.

The mound covers an area of about 150 X 150 m. Though a major part of it has been levelled down for the purposes of agriculture, it is approximately 12 m. high from the ground level. In spite of the levelling down the mound by the owners of the adjoining fields it is still in considerable condition. On the top of the mound there are newly constructed temples which house a few sculptures of Siva and Ganēsha found from the mound. Here around a banyan tree there is a plastered brick platform over which a Naga image has been installed. The place is famous for Naga worship. A local legend tells that the husband of a local king Sanvaldeva's daughter had died due to snake bite as he tried

to kill a snake. However, he became alive after some days when his wife (newly married one) worshipped the Naga god here.

POTTERY

This site has yielded a few doubtful sherds of OGP. However, PGW is present here in quite considerable amount along with Plain Grey Ware. The painting includes rim bands, dashes, circlets, etc. A few Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. The Red ware includes early historic as well as medieval pottery. Pot-sherds of terracotta glazed ware and a few sherds having greyish core and red surface belonging to medieval period have also been found.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

FIG. 3

96. A Grey ware sherd of a Globular pot having three grooved horizontal lines. Medium fabric.
97. A Painted grey ware sherd having three dots on a solid indeterminate design in black. Smooth surface and medium fabric.
98. Fragment of an incurved bowl. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Sung-Kushāna period.
99. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical thickened rim. Medium fabric.

- 60. Fragment of a basin having out-turned flaring rim, prominently carrinated internally, incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric.
- 61. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim. Red ware with medium fabric, unslipped.
- 62. A Red ware sherd having glazed, polished and a white thick line with green line over it. Medium fabric. Medieval.
- 63. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having dots along with within two vertical lines, medium fabric.
- 64. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having curved lines in black. Treated with a wash, medium fabric. PGW phase.
- 65. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim, vertical neck.
- 66. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having slightly incurved rim with a black rim band externally, medium fabric. PGW phase.
- 67. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. OGP group.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

During the course of exploration following antiquities were found.

- 1. An indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. Damaged. Historic period (7). (Pl. XII C-6).

2. A terracotta disc of medieval period.

13. LOHARI MOUND

It is an easily approachable and rich site from archaeological point of view. It is about 13 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north-west on the right side of the Musaffarnagar - Thana Bhawan road.

The mound has been cut down vertically almost from all sides by the villagers who have settled over there. In spite of these damages, the height of the mound is still approximately 3.5 m. It covers an area of about 160 X 150 m. Some bricks are still seen in the section.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site is Plain Grey Ware. Shards of thick Black-Slipped ware are also present. Other sherds may belong from late historic period to the medieval period. These include fragments of dishes, bowls, basins, jars, lids, ringed base, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description.

FIG.

68. Fragment of a long vase having elongated out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash.

69. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned roughly horizontal rim. Greyish in colour having mica particles, Coarse fabric.
70. Fragment of a dish having knife edged inturned rim with a groove externally. Fine fabric. PGW phase.
71. Fragment of a knobbed lid having flaring sides. Red ware, treated with a wash, ill backed, fine fabric. Kushāna period.
72. Fragment of a lid having a grooved inner sub-part. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
73. Fragment of a bowl having slightly inturned sharpened rim, straight sides. Fine fabric. PGW phase.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities the site has yielded good collection of terracotta objects. Following deserve attention:

1. A terracotta aricanut shaped head having a groove near the base, partially damaged, ill fired, blackish, may belong to early historic period. (Pl. IA-5).
2. A broken rear part of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, dull red. Period not determined. (Pl. III C-5).
3. Fragment of a terracotta human figurine, upper portion missing, between the legs there is perhaps a seat provided to sit on an animal, hand made, red, unslipped. Medieval. (Pl. 4A-2).

14. NAHMOODPUR MOUND

The site is significant in its cultural heritage ranges from Ochre Colour Pottery to the red wares of medieval pottery. It lies on the north of the District headquarters at a distance of about 6 kms. on Musaffarnagar and Thana Bhawan road. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the mound.

It is a low but widespread mound which covers an area of about 200 X 180 m. The village people are converting it into an agriculture fields. It is sandy and loose in composition.

POTTERY

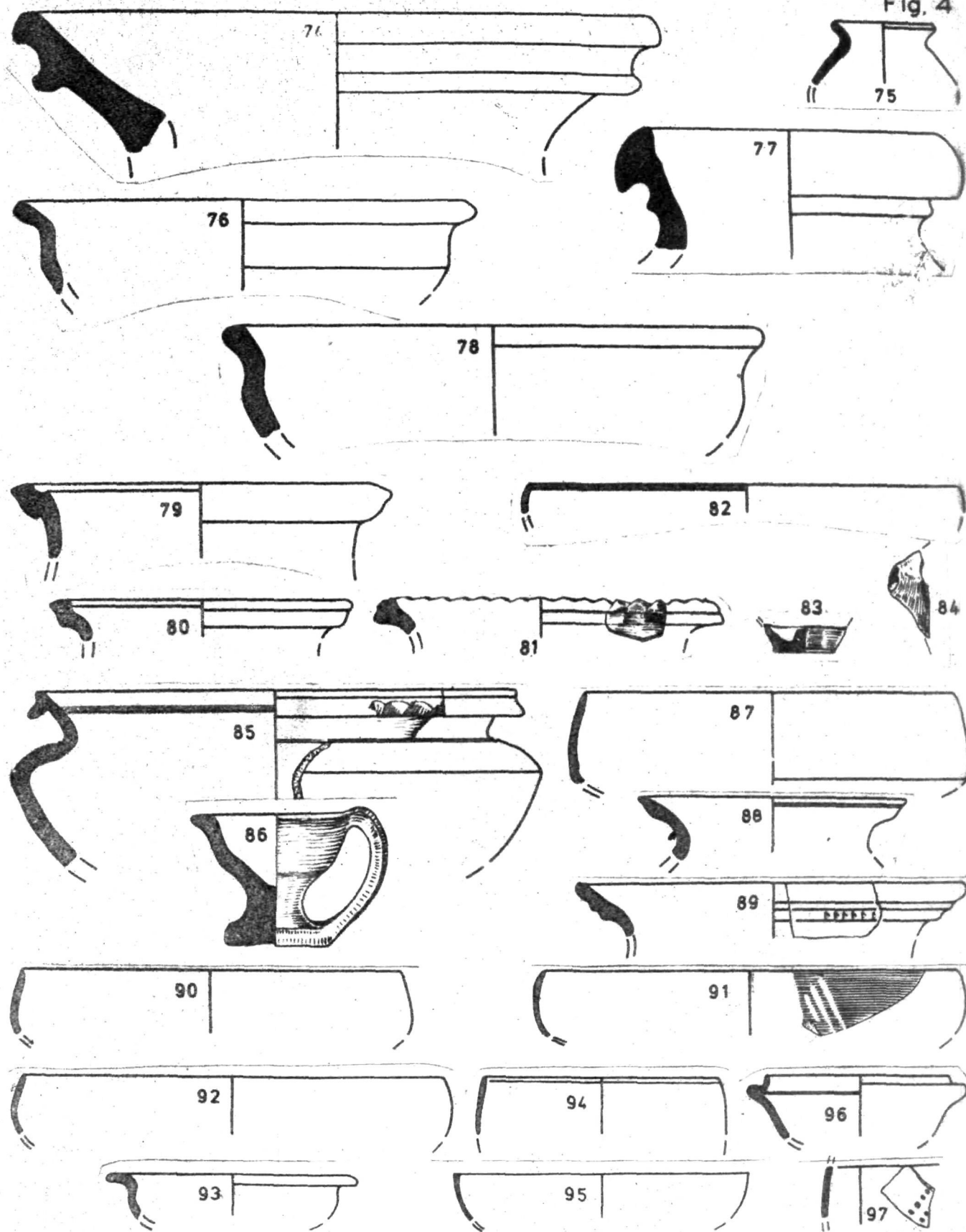
During the course of exploration a few sherds of Ochre Colour Pottery representing basins were the earliest finds of the site. Next in chronology included bowls of Sunga period and a few sherds probably of Kushāna period. However, the site has yielded the maximum numbers of pottery of medieval period, which includes big storage jars having inturned and out-turned collared rim, pedestalled bowls, basins, other smaller pots, etc.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

FIG.4

74. Fragment of a basin having flaring sides, collared rim and two projections externally. Dull red ware and coarse fabric. Medieval.

Fig. 4



MAHMOODPUR 74-78; NAGLARAI 79-84; NIAMU 85-91; PIPALSA 92-97

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

75. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned flaring rim and flaring sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
76. Fragment of a basin having obliquely out-turned rim and a ledge externally on the sides. OGP group.
77. Fragment of a big vase or storage jar having out-turned nail headed rim and a rib below it.
78. A variant of No. 76. Dull red ware.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded several antiquities. These include:

1. A ghata (vase) shaped terracotta bead. Early Northern Black Polished ware phase (?) (Pl. IA-2).
2. A stone pestle partially damaged (Pl. IC-1).
3. An indeterminate stone object having cavities on all sides, deliberately executed. Period indetermined but may belong to early historic period. (Pl. IC-6).
4. A pebble with smooth surface. Probably used on a pestle. (Pl. IC-7).
5. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object of OGP group. (Pl. III A-1).



6. Fragment of an indeterminate animal figurine, legs, tail, head missing, slipped. (Pl. XII C-1).
7. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. Probably of early christian centuries (?) (Pl. XII C-7).
8. Lower part of a terracotta human figurine only a leg and waist part are extant. Period not determined. (Pl. IV A-1).
9. Upper part of a broken terracotta dagger with a hole at the top of the handle. (Pl. VI A-2).
10. Fragment of an terracotta skin rubber having pecked holes on one side. Early historic period (?). (Pl. VI B-2).
11. A terracotta ball, partially damaged; of Ochre Colour Pottery group (?). (Pl. VII A-3).
12. Leg of a terracotta animal figurine.

13. NAGLA RAI MOUND

The site is situated on the left side of Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road, at a distance of about 20 kms. towards north-west from District headquarters. A Kachha approach road joins it on the left side. During rainy season it becomes out of use.

The nature of the mound is sandy and yellowish brown in colour. It is about 3.5 m. high spread in an area of about

120 X 100 mm The Hindon Nadi flows on the right side of the mound.

POTTERY

The ceramics of this site include Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey ware and those of early historic and medieval periods. The fragments of speckled pots, bowls, vases, knotted lids, footed-bowls or lids, etc. have been found. Some of them particularly those of medieval period have rope pattern decoration.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 4

- 79. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened and painted rim and a deep wide groove internally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric.
- 80. Fragment of a vase having pointed rim. A variant of No.79. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Kushāna period.
- 81. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period.
- 82. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having in-turned rim, a black rim band internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase.
- 83. Fragment of a lid having squattish flattish knob internally, flaring sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushāna period.

84. Fragment of a squattish spout. Dull red ware, medium fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds collected from the site during the course of exploration, following are of interest:

1. Fragment of a sandstone pestle. Probably of Painted Grey ware period. (Pl. IC-4).
2. A terracotta broken leg of some animal figurine. Period not determined.

15. NIAMU MOUND

The site is significant and rich in its cultural heritage. It lies at a distance of about 26 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north-west. To approach the site one may first go by bus upto Akabargarh village, at a distance of about 21 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road, from a Kachcha road joins it which leads to the site. The mound has been badly damaged by the villagers and is locally known as Saivridon Ka Khara. (Pl. IV B).

POTTERY

The site appears an ancient site as the pot-sherds generally include specimen of Painted Grey ware¹ and Plain Grey ware. It's

¹ Tripathi, Vibha., An Iron Age Culture of Northern India (Delhi, 1975), p. 129.

antiquity may go back to the Painted Grey ware period. The exploration revealed that there has been a break of occupation at the site.

The next group of ceramic may belong to the early christian centuries and medieval period while in Painted Grey ware usual shapes were found. The red ware of historic and medieval period includes carinated hāndī, storage jars, incense burner, pedestaled bowls, vases, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG.4

85. Fragment of a carinated hāndī having out-turned deeply grooved rim and rope like pattern. Red ware, medium fabric.
86. Fragment of a handled cup having flattish base. Red ware, medium fabric.
87. Fragment of a Grey ware bowl having inturned rim and slightly convex sides. Medium fabric. PGW phase.
88. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and pointed rim, slightly thickened below the rim externally. Dull red ware. Kushāna period.
89. Fragment of a vase having out-turned featureless rim and a flattish rib below the rim having notches externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric.

90. A variant of No.87

91. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip. Fine fabric. PGW phase.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded a good number of antiquities of terracotta as well as stone objects. Following deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of a stone pestle. (Pl. IC-3).
2. An indeterminate terracotta animal figurine, broken, leg, tail and head missing. Painted Grey Ware Period (?)(Pl. IIC-3).
3. A stone plaque depicting Lord Vishnu, two hands and upper part missing. Medieval. (Pl. IVQ).
4. A sandstone disc (Shakra) of an image of Vishnu housed in a temple. Post Gupta period. (Pl. VA-1).
5. A stone male head wearing a crown. Face mutilated. IX-X Cent. A.D. Housed in a temple. (Pl. V A-2).
6. A seated stone image of some deity. It has a halo. Post-Gupta period. House in a temple. (Pl. V C-1).
7. Stone image of a lady in dancing pose. Lower part missing. The lady wears amulets, necklace and griddle. Post Gupta period. (Pl. V C-2).

(Pl. V-2)

8. A round silver coin of Sri Samantadeva (Late 9th Century, A.D.)

**Obv: (i) A sitting bull probably Nandi and a legend in
Brahmi.**

Rev: (ii) A horse rider holding a shaft.

Weight: 3.395 gm.

Diameter: 1.8 cm.

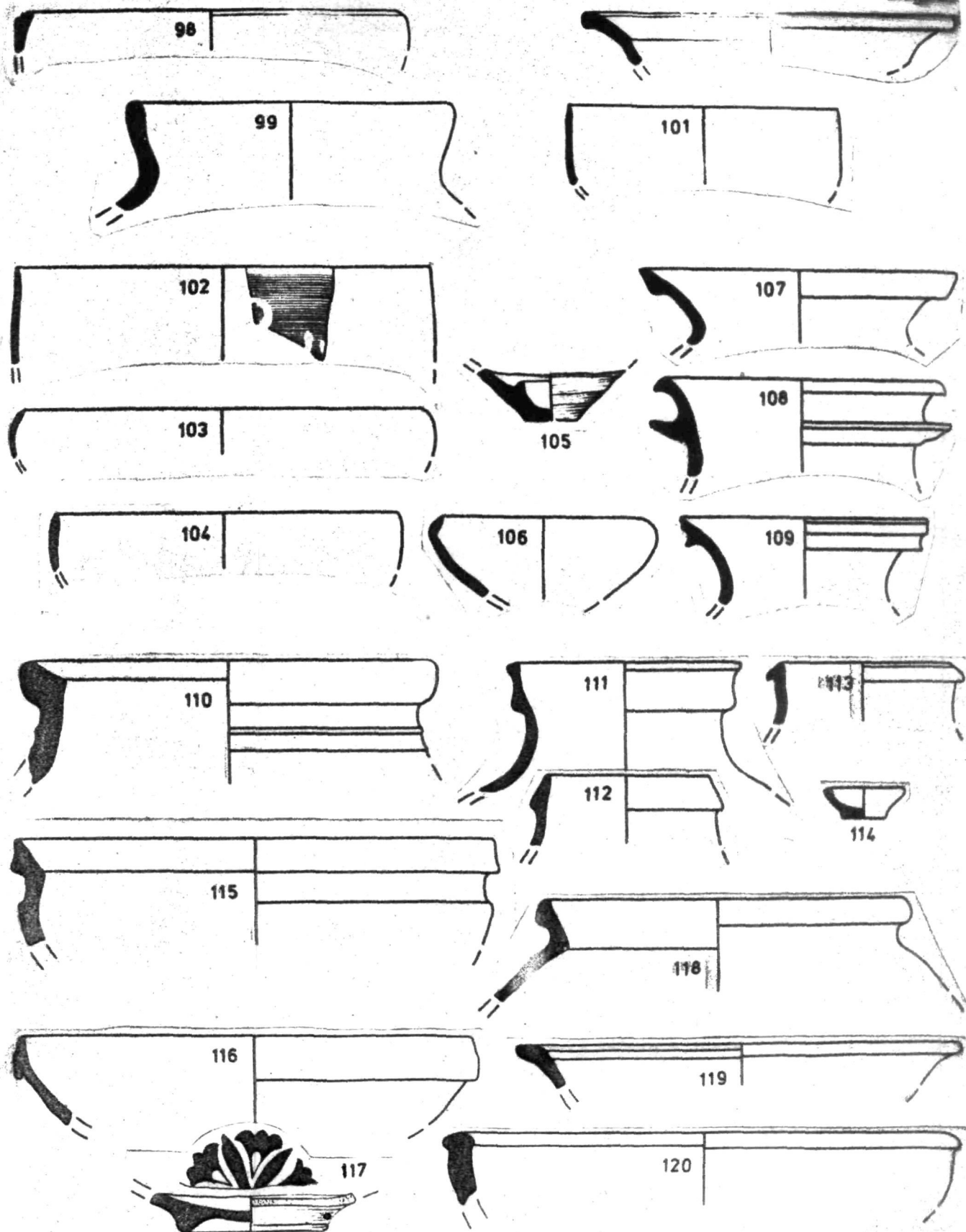
17. PIPALSA MOUND

The site lies on the left side of Munsaffarnagar- Thanu Bhawan road, at a distance of about 24 kms. from the District headquarters. It can be approached by a ~~guzga~~ road upto the village Aranch. Just opposite of this village towards south a ~~Kangabha~~ road joins the main road which leads straight to the site.

The mound is on the right bank of the Hindon river, a tributary of Yamuna, in the village Pipalsa. The mound covers an area approximately 250 X 200 m. Its height is about 6 m. The whole mound is divided into three parts and is sandy in nature. Farmers are gradually levelling down the mound.

POTTERY

From archaeological point of view this site is considerably significant and rich in its cultural heritage. Though no antiquity was found from here, the earliest pottery of the site is Ochre Colour Pottery. Generally all of them were indeterminate in



PIPALSA 98-101; ROHANAKALAN 102-109; RASULPUR 110-120.

CMS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

shapes. However, one sherd appears of a vessel (~~hand~~ type ?). The second important group was represented by the Painted and Plain Grey Ware. Some of the Plain Grey Ware sherds have grooves. A few Black-Slipped ware and Brownish ware (due to firing effect) were also noticed. These sherds were generally of bowls. Among the Plain Grey Wares a few sherds representing basins could come down to the early Northern Black Polished Ware phase. However, no sherd of Northern Black Polished ware was found during the course of exploration. Among the red wares, fragments of vases, basins, bowls, ~~handls~~, etc. were found. Generally the pottery is ill fired and of dull colour. However, a few of them are well baked. A majority of them appear to belong to early Christian centuries.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions

FIG. 4

92. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and oblique dashes externally. Probably in reserve slip. Fine fabric. PGW phase.
93. Fragment of a bowl having flanged rim and convex sides. Red ware with medium fabric. PGW period (?).
94. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned featureless rim, slightly convex sides. Medium fabric. PGW period.

95. Fragments of a bowl having vertical rim with flattish top and incurved sides and lustrous brownish surface. Greying core. Early MBPV phase (?).

96. Fragment of a lid having folded and vertical rim. Ball red ware.

97. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having rows of dots. Medium fabric. PGW phase.

FIG. 5

98. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally with grooves on it. Medium fabric. MBPV period (?).

99. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim slightly bent externally, having blunt carination internally at the neck. Ball red ware, coarse fabric.

100. Fragment of a bowl or a lid having out-turned flaring thickened rim, grooved internally. Red ware treated with a wash, medium fabric.

101. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having vertical sharpened rim and straight sides. Fine fabric, having a thin rim band externally.

18. ROHANA KALAN MOUND

The site is situated on the northern border of the district and is approximately 15 kms. far from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

It is also an important mound of the taksil which covers an area of about 150 X 100 X 6 m. At a distance of about 4 kms. on the left side of the mound Kali Nadi flows. Like the other mounds of the taksil this mound also looks sandy and brownish in colour.

POTTERY

The site has yielded a variety of pottery sherds including those of Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Black-Slipped and red ware includes sherds of historic and medieval period.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

FIG.5

102. Fragment of a bigger Grey Ware bowl. A variant of No.101, having a mild ledge on the sides. Decorated with a circle (?) and two dashes in reserve slip.
103. Fragment of a bowl having inturned rim, having a mild groove externally. Treated with a steel Grey wash. Medium fabric. PGW period.

104. Fragment of a bowl having featureless intumed rim. Medium fabric, treated with a wash.
105. Fragment of a lid having a projected lower part. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushāna period.
106. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Dull red ware with coarse fabric. Sunga period.
107. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, externally thickened, out curved neck. Red ware having medium fabric. Kushāna period.
108. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with a prominent projection externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushāna period.
109. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and grooved projected collar externally. Red ware medium fabric, treated with a slip externally. Kushāna period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The following antiquities were found during the course of exploration:

1. A terracotta arisunt shaped bead, ill fired. Painted Grey Ware period (?). (Pl. IA-4).
2. Fragment of a terracotta disc having crescent like notches on either side of the edges. Painted Grey Ware period (?). (Pl. II-1).

3. An irregularly shaped terracotta ball. (Pl.VII A-5).
4. A badly corroded terracotta human head, having prominent head gear, damaged, dull red. Mauryan period.

19. RASULPUR MOUND

The site lies towards north of the District headquarters at a distance of about 13 kms. There is no mound worth the name, however, pottery was collected from the slightly elevated part of the site.

POTTERY

It is an ancient site which has yielded red ware of early Christian centuries and medieval period. Usual shapes were found.

Some copper coins were found. Medieval. Probably Fulus of Akbar's time. Legend defaced. (Pl.VII-3).

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG.5

110. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned thickened rim, obliquely out internally and a mild externally.
111. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with flattish grooved top and a prominent rib externally below the rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period.

112. Fragment of a vase having inturned rim elliptically thickened externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period.
113. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim with a collared projection externally, vertical neck. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.
114. A miniature bowl having flattish top rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.
115. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim obliquely out internally and a wide groove externally. Incurved side below carination. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval.
116. Fragment of a basin having elliptically thickened rim externally, incurved side. Dull red ware. Coarse fabric.
117. Fragment of a Glazed ware pedestalled bowl or dish having a floral motif on the inner base over white glazed surface. Gritty core. Medieval.
118. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned thickened rim, carinated neck and out going side. Dull red ware, Coarse fabric.
119. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned flattish rim and incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Medieval.
120. Fragment of a basin having thickened nail-headed rim. Dull red ware. Medium fabric. Unslipped. Medieval (?).

20. SAIDPUR KALAN MOUND

The site is about 17 kms. towards north of the District headquarters. The mound is approximately 4 m. high having an area of about 100 X 30 m. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the mound.

It can be approached via village Charthawal on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from where a ~~junction~~ road bifurcates leading to the site.

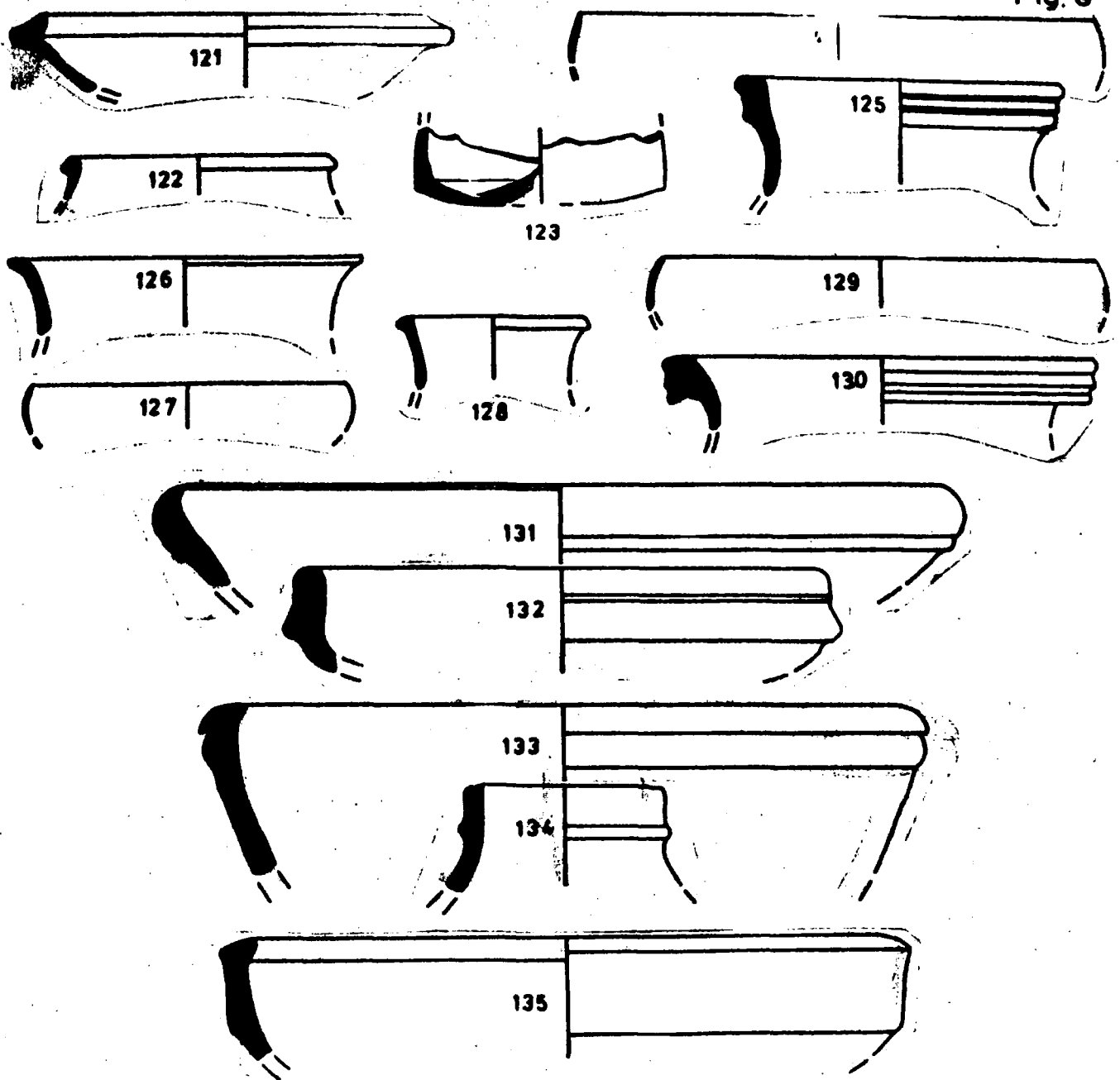
POTTERY

Though no antiquity was found from the site, however, the earliest ceramic of the site is Grey Ware which includes bowls, vases and basins etc. A few medium size pot-sherds probably belong to Northern Black Polished Ware phase. Red ware sherds mostly vases and basins belong to Kushāna period.

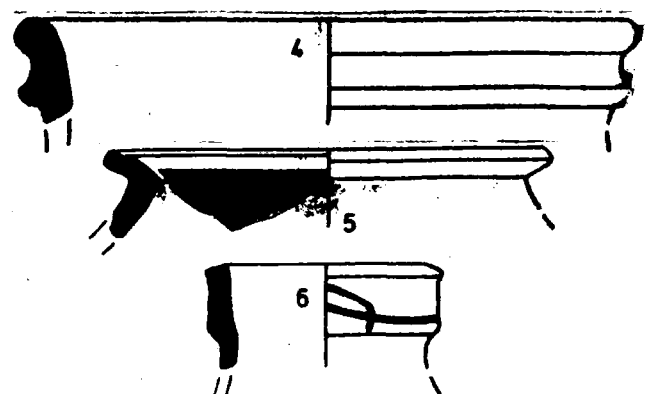
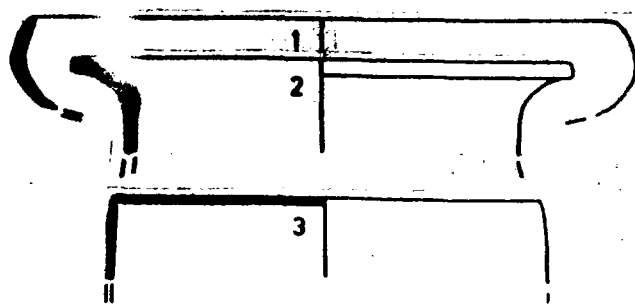
Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG.6

- 121. Fragment of a lid having folded rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushāna period.
- 122. Fragment of a Vase having out-turned collared rim. Treated with a black slip externally. NBPW period (?).
- 123. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having a thick black line on inner surface. Medium fabric. NBPW period.

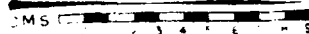


BLOCK BAGHRA



SAIDPUR 121-125; SIKANDARPUR 126-130; SINGALPUR 131-135.

BUDINAKALAN 1-3; DHOLRA 4-6



124. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly inturned rim.
Medium fabric. May belong to PGW phase.
125. Fragment of a Vase having out-turned rim with a flattish top and prominent grooves externally. Dull red ware.
Medium fabric. Kushāna period.

21. SIKANDARPUR MOUND

The site lies at a distance of about 24 kms. away towards north-west from the District headquarters. To approach the site one may first go by bus upto village Akabargarh on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road from there a Kachcha road joins it and leads to the site. The Hindon Nadi flows on the left side of the site.

Nature of the site is sandy and brownish in colour. There is no mound but slightly elevated area can be seen, which covers an area of about 50 X 50 X 2 m.

POTTERY

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. The pottery of the site includes sherds of Ochre Colour Pottery mostly indeterminate in shape, Painted and Plain Grey Ware and red ware of medieval period.

FIG.6

126. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. Porous, coarse red ware.

127. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim, convex sides, medium fabric. PGW period (?).
128. Fragment of a medium sized vase having out-turned nail headed rim. Red ware with medium fabric. Unslipped.
129. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl, identical to No.127.
130. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved collared rim. Bull red ware, coarse fabric. Kushāna period.

POTTERY DISC

An irregular pottery disc. Medieval period. (Pl.II-3).

22. SINGALPUR MOUND

The site lies towards north-west of the District headquarters and is about 14 kms. far from the same. There is no mound, however, the pottery was collected from the slightly elevated part of the site.

POTTERY

The site has yielded red ware of medieval period. However, some of them may belong to the early Christian centuries. These are all well burnt and sturdy. Fragments include the basins of various types and interesting apart from usual shapes.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions

FIG. 6

- 131. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, thickened externally having prominent groove and incurved sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 132. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim and a prominent rib externally. Red ware treated with a wash. Probably of Kushāna period.
- 133. Fragment of a basin having inturned and elliptically thickened rim with grooves, incurved sides. Red ware with coarse fabric, treated with a wash.
- 134. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim with grooved top and a prominent rib externally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric.
- 135. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim obliquely out externally and a ledge externally. Red ware treated with a wash having coarse fabric.

A TERRACOTTA HANDLE

Fragment of a terracotta handle (7) of an indeterminate object. Medieval period. (Pl. VI B-1).

B. BLOCK : BASERA

23. BUDINA KALAN MOUND

The site is rich in its cultural heritage. It is about 22 kms. away from the District headquarters towards west on Musaffarnagar - Shamli road. The Hindon Nadi flows on the left side of the mound, at a distance of about one km. The mound is, however, low with the height of approximately 4 m. from the ground level. It covers an area of about 150 X 100 m. It is loose in composition and is full of sand. Gradually farmers are levelling down the mound for cultivation.

POTTERY

No antiquity was found during the course of exploration. However, the site appears of late Painted Grey Ware phase which is casually found. Among other ceramic groups are Grey Ware, Black-Slipped ware and associated red ware of Northern Black Polished ware phase. No NBPW was found during the course of exploration. Pottery includes fragments of dishes, bowls, basin, vases, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG.6

1. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim and convex sides. Thick section, medium fabric. NBPW period.

2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned eplayed out rim and vertical neck with mild carination. Red ware having porous texture and medium fabric.
3. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical sharpened rim and vertical sides. A black rim band internally, treated with a wash externally. Medium fabric. PGV phase (?)

24. DEOLRA MOUND

The site lies towards west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 21 kms. on the right side of the Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. It is almost plain in nature.

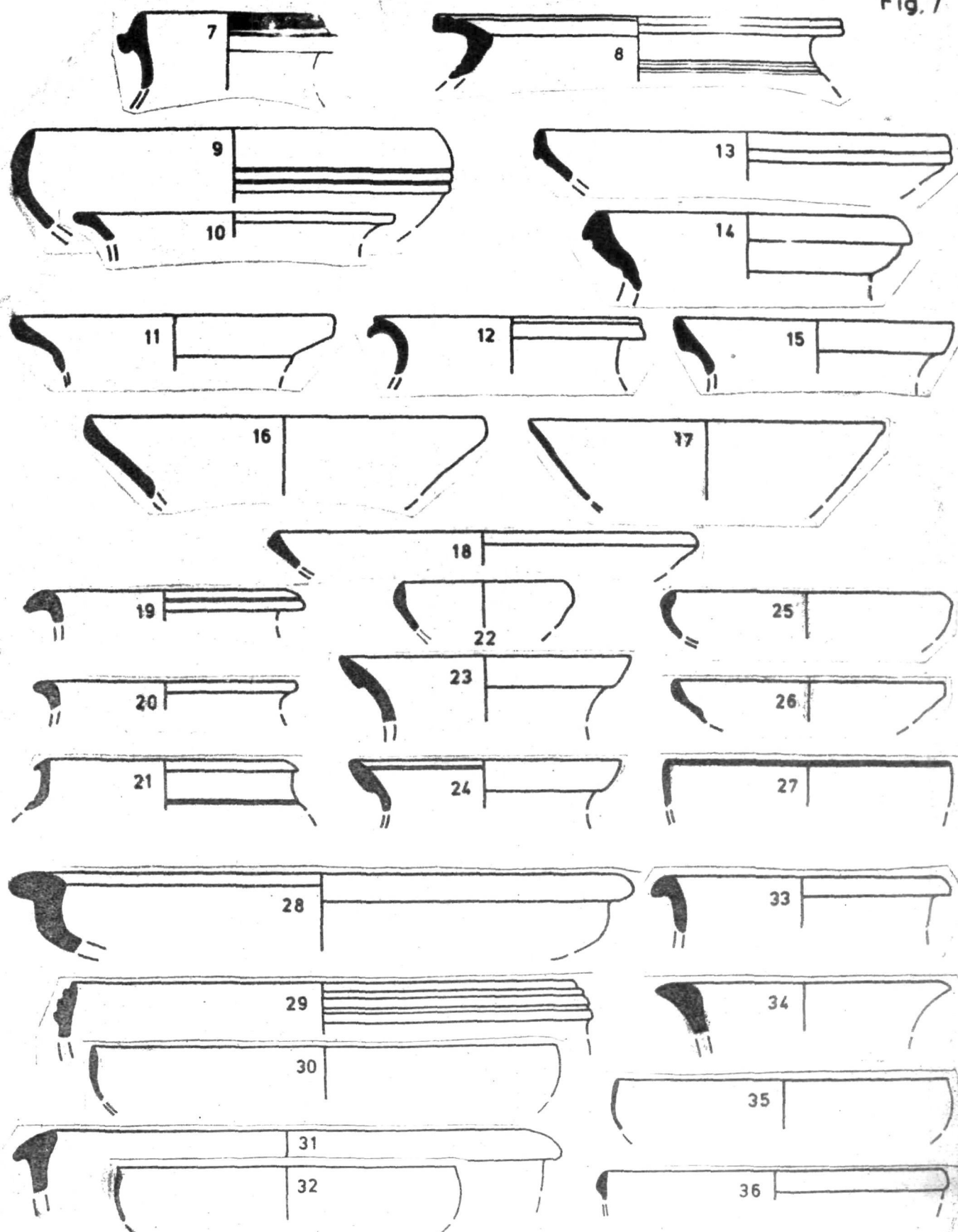
POTTERY

The site has yielded red wares of Sunga-Eashān (?) and medieval period both slipped and unslipped. Some of them have black painting over red surface. Fragments include various types of vases having inturned, out-turned or collared rims, pedestaled bowls, dishes, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG.6

4. Fragments of a vase having out-turned thickened rim and a prominent rib externally. Dull red ware, treated wash externally, medium fabric.



DHOLRA 7-8; DHANSANI 9-15; DHINDAOLI 16-27; LADAVA 28-36

CMS 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned splayed out rim having a groove internally and a prominent carination internally. Red ware treated with a slip, medium fabric.
6. Fragment of a vase having vertical and flattened rim with black lines over it thickened externally. Red ware, treated with a wash, medium fabric. Kushāna period (?).

7.

FIG.7

7. Fragment of a vase having externally thickened rim with a prominent projection forming collar. Red ware and rim painted in black externally, medium fabric. Kushāna period.
8. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and grooved rim, carinated and thickened at the neck. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds, three terracotta small balls were picked up during the course of exploration (Pl. VIIA-7 to 9).

25. DHAN SAKI MOUND

The site is situated towards west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 19 kms. on the right side of Musaffarnagar-Shanli road.

The mound is, however, low but spread in a large area. It is sandy and blackish brown in colour.

POTTERY

The site belongs to historic period. The sherds include fragments of vases, basins, bowls, etc. Most of them are dull red and ill baked. Kushāna are also available. Some vessels have grooves.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG. 7

9. Fragment of a basin having inturned grooved rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. HBPV period (?).
10. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim. Red ware, unslipped. Kushāna period.
11. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring rim, slightly vertically raised. Dull red ware, medium fabric.
12. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric.
13. Fragment of a basin having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally, with a prominent groove. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. May belong to HBPV period.

14. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring and thickened rim with a depression below the rim internally. Dull red ware, medium fabric.
15. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim elliptically thickened externally, out-curved neck. Red ware of medium fabric. Treated with a slip.

A TERRACOTTA BALL

A small terracotta ball was found during the course of exploration.

26. DHINDAGLI MOUND

The mound lies on the west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 21 kms. One wishing to visit the site, may first go by bus upto village Titawi at a distance of about 16 kms. on Masaffarnagar-Chauli road where towards south on the left side a brick road joins it and leads to the site hardly 5 kms. away from the village Titawi.

The mound covers an area of about 100 X 100 m. with a height of about 3 m. It is divided into two parts by a road. The nature of the mound is slightly of compact earth having yellowish-brown colour.

POTTERY

The site has yielded a large number of sherds during the course of exploration beginning from the MBPV phase represented by the thick Grey Ware. However, no MBPV was found. Associated wares including incurved bowls are present. Vases with elliptical collar are available. A few sherds appear to belong to Kushāna period. A few sherds bear black painting generally dashes over red surface.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG. 7

16. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Sunga period.
17. Fragment of a bowl having sharpened slightly incurved rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
18. Fragment of a basin having slightly incurved rim obliquely out externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushāna period (?).
19. Fragment of a vase out-turned creeping rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
20. Variant of No.19 less out-turned rim. Red ware, well baked, medium fabric. Traces of black painting on rim internally.

21. Fragment of a vase having slightly externally projected top and vertical rim. Treated with a slip and having a rim band externally, medium fabric.
22. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim, externally thickened. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
23. Variant of No.15.
24. Another variant of No.15. It's rim looks clubbed. Treated with a red slip, medium fabric. Kushāna period.
25. Variant of No.22 bigger in size. Sunga period.
26. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
27. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having featureless almost vertical rim with a black rim band. Medium fabric. Late PGW or early NBPW period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities following deserve our attention:

(Pl.VIII-A)

1. Fragment of a terracotta bangle flattish.
2. Fragment of a terracotta bangle with groove.

(Pl.IA-6)

3. An aricanut shaped terracotta bead.

27. LADAVA MOUND

The site is approximately 19 kms. far from the District headquarters towards north-west on Masaffarnagar-Shamli road. To approach the site there is a ~~Kashcha~~ road which joins it in the village Dhalra via Jasoi. During rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

There is a low mound covering an area of about 150 X 100 m. with a height of about 4 m. from the ground level. It is divided into two mounds by rain gullies. The Hindon Nadi flows adjacent to the site.

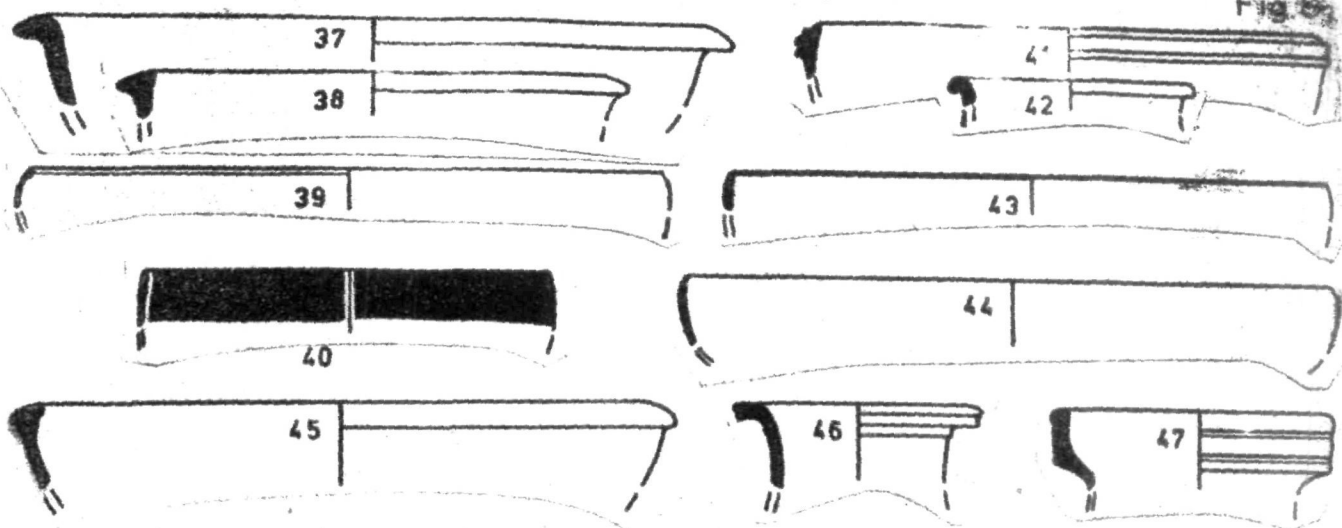
POTTERY

Since a few sherds look ochreous the site may belong to OCP period. However, nothing can be said without excavation. But the second culture belongs to Painted Grey Ware period. Some sherds of Plain Grey Ware may belong to Mauryan period. Red ware of early Christian centuries are present which contain bowls, basins, storage jars, etc.

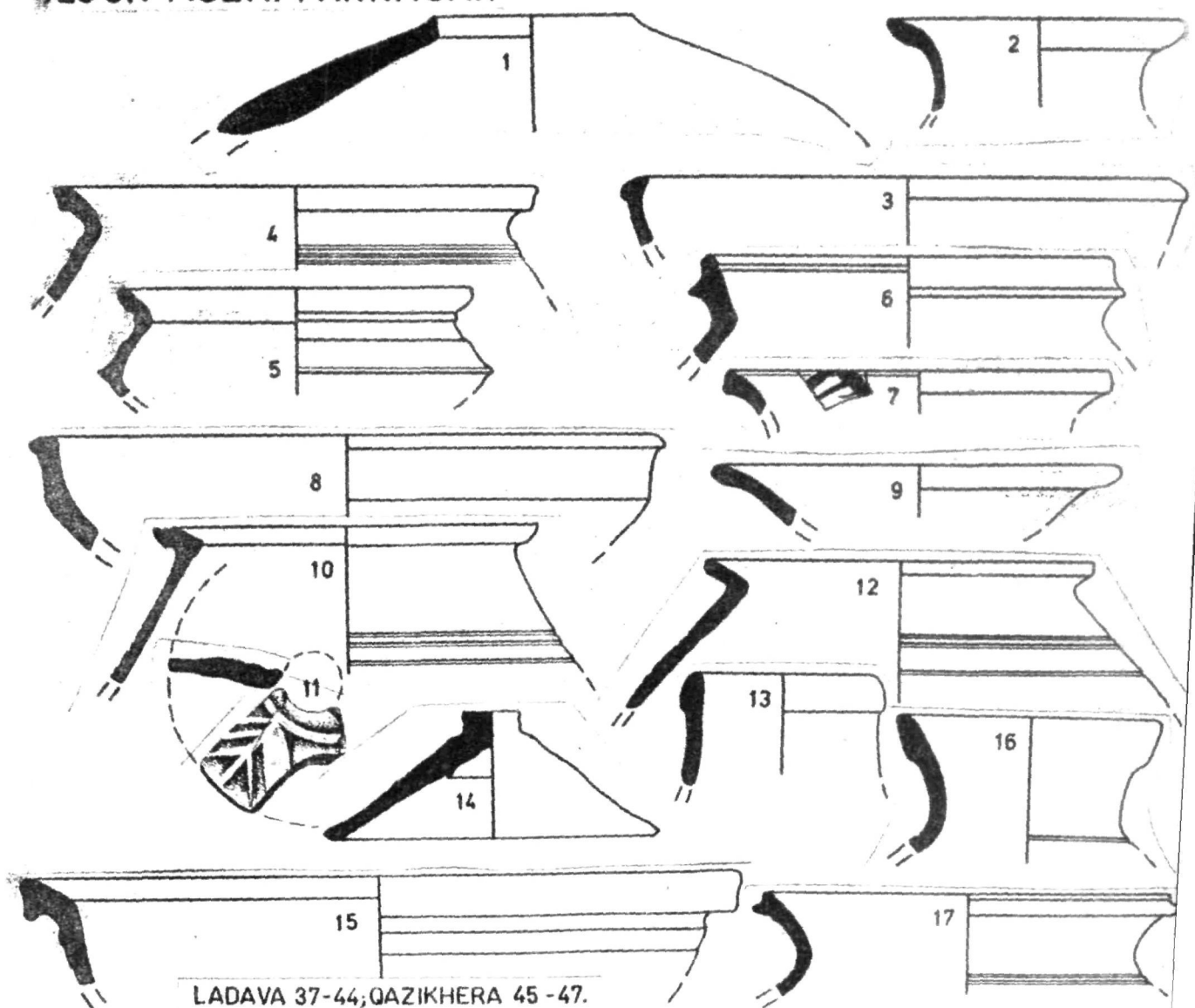
Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 7

28. Fragment of a basin having projected flattened thickened rim. Dull red ware, thick section, medium fabric, unslipped.



BLOCK MUZAFFARNAGAR



LADAVA 37-44; QAZIKHERA 45-47.

BADHERI 1-3; JARODA 4-7; KANAMHERI 8-9; MIMLANA 10-13; MOLAHARI 14-17.

CMS 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- 29. Fragment of a basin having slightly inturned rim, elliptically thickened and grooved externally. Red ware, fine fabric, unslipped, well baked. May belong to HBPW period.
- 30. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. PGW phase (?).
- 31. Fragment of a basin having incurved nail headed collared rim. Dull red ware, treated with a slip. Coarse fabric.
- 32. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having slightly out-turned rim, sharpened internally. Medium fabric. May belong to PGW period.
- 33. Fragment of a vase having out-turned collared rim. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped.
- 34. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 35. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Fine fabric. PGW period.
- 36. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened externally. HBPW period.

FIG. 8

- 37. Fragment of a basin having out-turned pointed rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 38. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. OGP (?).

39. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim thickened externally. Medium fabric. MBPW phase.
40. Fragment of a black slipped bowl having featureless vertical rim. Medium fabric. MBPW phase.
41. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim, elliptically thickened externally with grooves. Medium fabric. MBPW period.
42. Fragment of a vase having out-turned externally thickened rim. May be a OCP sherd.
43. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim with a black rim band on both sides. Medium fabric. PGW phase.
44. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. Medium fabric, treated with a wash externally. PGW phase (?).

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site is fairly rich in cultural finds. Following are of interest:

1. A broken small terracotta wheel. May belong to PGW period. (Pl. IB-5).
2. A broken terracotta wheel. May belong to PGW period. (Pl. IB-6).
3. A small pottery disc, partially damaged. PGW period (?).

28. QASIKHERA MOUND

The site is about 9 kms. away from the District headquarters towards west on Musaffarnagar-Shamli road.

POTTERY

It is a very low medieval site which has yielded during the course of exploration red ware of medieval period. The pot sherds include rims and bases of vessels, basins, storage jars, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 8

45. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim with incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.
46. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved rim. Treated with a slip, medium fabric. Three black parallel lines on the neck externally.
47. Fragment of a vase having vertical flattened rim having incised triangular notches externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among antiquities found during the course of exploration, following are worth interest.

1. A terracotta arisunt shaped head having groove on the base. (Pl. IA-7).
2. Similar as above but bigger. (Pl. IA-8).

C. BLOCK : NUSAFFARNAGAR

29. BAHNERI MOUND

The site which has a low elevation is about 12 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north on the right side of Nusaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

POTTERY

The site appears medieval which has yielded dull as well as sturdy red wares. An important type is an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flat rim. However, a few sherds of vases with interned, out-turned and elliptical collared rims. Most of them are treated with a wash. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG. 3

1. Fragment of an elongated pot having a narrow mouth and flattish top rim. Dull red ware, treated with a slip externally. Thick section, coarse fabric.

2. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, elliptically thickened externally, out-curved neck. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
3. Fragment of a basin having inturned nail headed, incurved sides. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash.

30. JARODA MOUND

The site represented by a small mound is situated on the right side of Munaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south, at a distance of about 10 kms. from the District headquarters. This village is also known as Jaroda-Panda.

POTTERY

It has yielded generally red ware of late phase. Some of them may belong to late Gupta period. Fragments of bowls, basins, ~~basins~~, etc. were collected.

Selected specimens with description are illustrated:

FIG. 3

4. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned grooved rim, carinated neck. Decorated with grooves on the shoulder. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped.

**ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND OTHER DETAILS OF MUZZAFARNAGAR DISTRICT
AS GIVEN IN THE ALI-JAMARI**

| PARGANA | SARKAR | CULTIVATED LAND/DIGHAS | REVENUE | SUTTORHAL | CAVART | INFANTRY | ELEPHANTS |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|
| Budhana | Saharanpur | 155,653 | 3,698,041 | 151,780 | 40 | 300 | - |
| Bidauli | Saharanpur | 111,226 | 3,115,125 | 1,400,255 | - | - | - |
| Bhush (Elliot's Bhush) | Saharanpur | 67,415 | 2,155,496 | 28,455 | 2000 | 7000 | - |
| Bagra | Saharanpur | 50,590 | 1,915,196 | 74,840 | 50 | 200 | - |
| Bhanath | Saharanpur | 49,288 | 1,521,440 | 0,650 | 20 | 200 | - |
| Charthawal | Saharanpur | 55,916 | 1,668,832 | 68,072 | 20 | 200 | - |
| Jauli | Saharanpur | 45,653 | 1,510,057 | 152,596 | - | - | - |
| Khatauli | Saharanpur | 104,747 | 3,624,588 | 190,919 | 40 | 300 | - |
| Khodl | Saharanpur | 85,618 | 2,514,675 | 58,906 | 50 | 400 | - |
| Kalrāna | Saharanpur | 71,245 | 2,025,238 | 225,579 | 20 | 200 | - |
| Purebhapar | Saharanpur | 86,949 | 2,191,460 | 120,458 | 20 | 200 | - |
| Sikri Bhukherheri | Saharanpur | 185,211 | 5,005,611 | 110,611 | - | 200 | - |
| Sarot | Saharanpur | 90,617 | 2,207,779 | 51,571 | 50 | 1000 | - |
| Sardulhera | Saharanpur | 51,965 | 1,011,078 | 11,078 | - | - | - |
| Sovenpalri | Saharanpur | 10,648 | 574,520 | 22,628 | 40 | 250 | - |
| Thana Bhān | Saharanpur | 281,570 | 3,578,540 | 517,260 | 20 | 500 | - |
| Tughalokpur | Saharanpur | 81,256 | 222,277 | 128,855 | 20 | 50 | - |
| Jhinghauah | Delhi | 57,925 - 16 | 1,700,250 | 100,250 | 20 | 300 | - |
| Ranahla | Delhi | 68,934 - 5 | 1,574,450 | 57,950 | 20 | 50 | - |

31. KANAMENRI MOUND

The site is about 13 kms. away from the District headquarters towards east on Musaffarnagar-Bijmor road. The mound is full of sand and looks brownish in colour.

POTTERY

The site appears of early medieval period. It has yielded thick and sturdy red ware of utilitarian type. A few pot-sherds have painting in black over red surface.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG. 8

8. Fragment of a basin having slightly thickened vertical rim and a ledge externally. Red ware medium fabric, treated with a wash.
9. Fragment of a bowl having flaring sides out-turned and thickened rim. Red ware with medium fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Following finds collected during the course of exploration are of interest:

1. Probably a terracotta coin mould. (Pl. VIII-4).
2. A stone ball. Medieval period. (Pl. VIIA-6).

32. MIRZAPUR MOUND

The site almost a flat mound, lies towards north of the District headquarters at a distance of about 14 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

The site has yielded red wares of medieval period¹. However, no antiquity was found.

33. NIMLANA MOUND

The site is easily approachable from the District headquarters which lies towards north-west hardly at a distance of about 3.5 kms. The village is connected by a Pucca road to the District headquarters.

POTTERY

It is also a medieval site which includes the sherds of vases, hāndīs, vessels, dishes, etc. Some of them have incised decorative motifs.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG.8

10. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flared rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Decorated with incised grooves of diamond shaped pattern. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p. 54.

11. A dull red ware sherd probably fragment of a lid having of a lid having stamped motif externally. Medium fabric.
12. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, carinated neck, flaring sides. Red ware, medium fabric, well baked. Decorated with grooves on the rim internally and a stamped motif on the shoulder externally.
13. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim, thickened externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds following deserve our attention:

1. Fragment of terracotta leg of an animal (?). Medieval.
2. Fragment of an indeterminate terracotta animal figurine. Medieval period. (Pl. IIIQ-4).

34. NOLAHARI MOUND

The site is situated on the south of the District headquarters at a distance of about 16 kms. The Kali Nadi flows on the left side of the mound. The mound is, however, very low. The nature of the mound, as usually found in the tahsil, is dark brownish and sandy. During rainy season it is not easy to reach the site.

POTTERY

The site Melaheri also appears like Nimiana. However, a few pot-sherds are grooved. However, a few pot-sherds are grooved and treated with a wash, generally of red ware. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

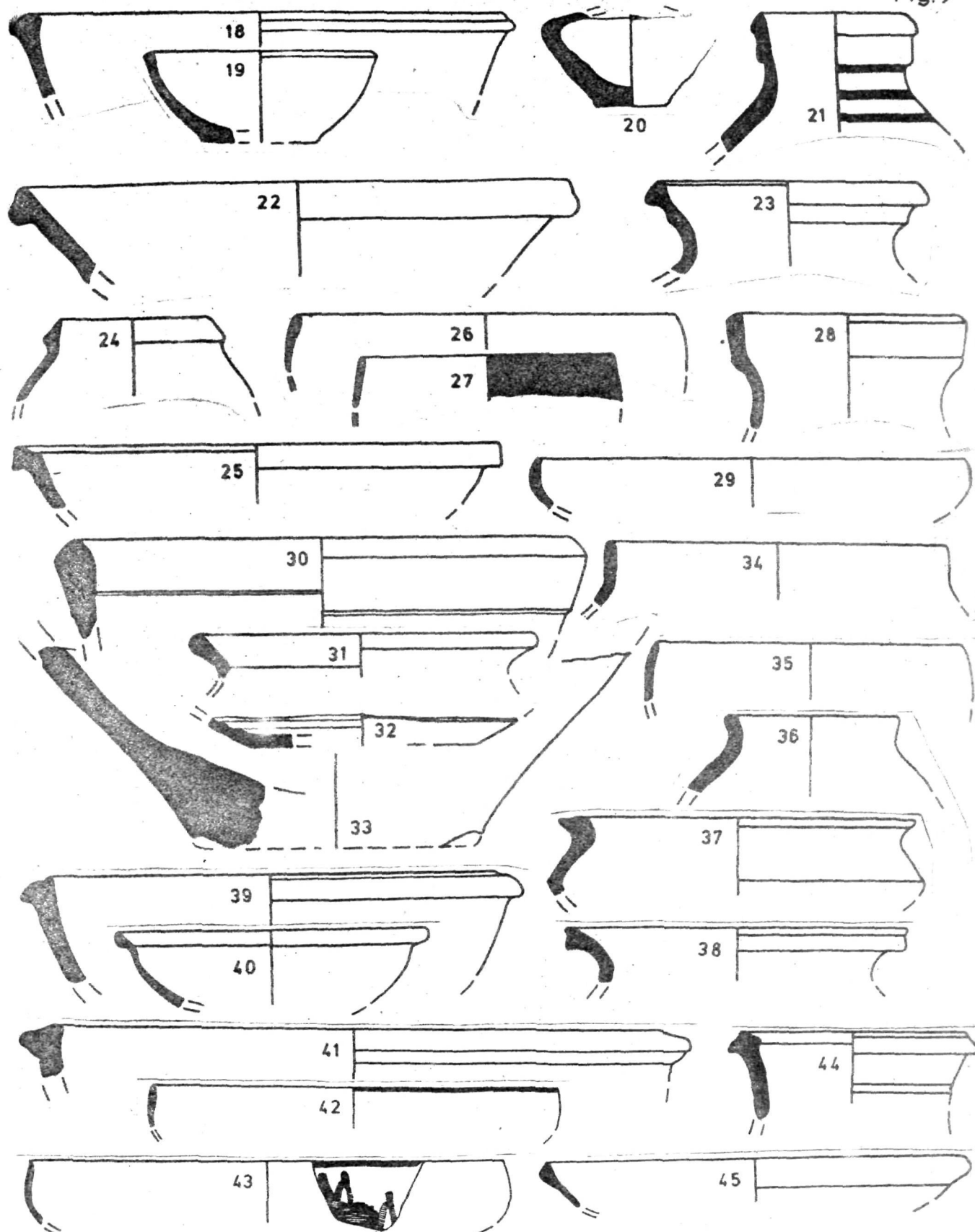
Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 8

14. Fragment of a lid having obliquely cut rim, a marked inner part on the base. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
15. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, a rib on the sides and carinated neck. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a slip externally.
16. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, elliptically thickened externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
17. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim with a prominent groove having mildly carination, convex neck. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip.

35. HARA MOUND

The village Hara previously known as Harvargurh is situated on the southern part of the tahsil Masaffarnagar where the boundaries of tahsil Budhana join it. The site is about 10 kms.



NARA 18-21; PARAI 22-23; RAI 24-28; RAMPUR 29-35; SARWAT 36-40; SISONA 41-45.

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

away from the District headquarters. At a distance of about 8 kms. a ~~Kashcha~~ road joins Musaffarnagar-Meerut road on its left side which leads to the site.

Though the site has yielded the pottery of early historic and medieval period including glazed ware, at present there is no mound here and the area has been turned into an agriculture field with slight elevation in the central part.

POTTERY

The site is rich in yielding the medieval red ware of various types. Some of them may belong to pre-medieval period but the same cannot be determined without excavation. Some of the pots were decorated with black painting over red surface with grooves. Among the pot-sherds are bowls, dishes, basins, globular pots, etc.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 9

18. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim and a prominent groove externally. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip.
19. Fragment of a bowl having incurved rim with flat top. Red ware of medium fabric, treated with a slip.
20. Fragment of a bowl having closing mouth. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.

21. Fragment of a vase having out-turned collared rim with grooved top. Dull red ware, medium fabric.

A STONE BALL

A stone ball of medieval period was the only find.

36. PARAI MOUND

The site is situated towards north- of the District headquarters and is about 13 kms. away on Masaffarnagar-Saharapur road. There is no mound worth the name, however, pottery was collected from the elevated part of the site.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site which has yielded sturdy and thick red ware, circular storage jars, bowls, basins, etc. Glazed wares were also found. No antiquity was found during the course of exploration.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 9

22. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. Red ware, medium fabric.
23. Fragment of a vase having out-turned nail headed rim and a rib below. Red ware, treated with a slip, medium fabric.

37. RAI MOUND

The site is about 14 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. It is one of the most significant sites of the tahsil Musaffarnagar.

A major part of the mound has been damaged by the villagers for cultivation. The existent mound measures approximately 100 X 120 X 6.5 m. It lies on the left side of the Kali Nadi.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site is Grey Ware of NBPW phase. Though no NBPW was found, associated pottery including sherds of incurved bowls, vases with elliptical collar etc. were available. A few sherds of Black-Slipped ware were also found. Among the red wares belonging to the Kushāna period have black painting over red surface.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 9

24. Fragment of a pot having in-turned rim, thickened externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.
25. Fragment of a basin having out-turned rim, grooved internally, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric.

26. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, slightly thickened on the top, medium fabric.
27. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having inturned rim. Treated with a grey slip externally.
28. Fragment of a vase having featureless vertical rim, and a ledge. Red ware, medium fabric. Kushāna period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The antiquities collected include a terracotta disc and a terracotta sealing with () 'm' letter of Brahmi having a decorative curve line below. (Pl. IX-A). It may be added that a potsherd of thick Grey Ware was found earlier from here bearing three Brahmi letters¹.

1 Shri M.N. Deshpande (1962-63), his colleagues and students of school of Archaeology, explored an area from Masaffarnagar to Roorkee, a distance of about 60 kms. and brought to light sites of different categories yielding Ochre Colour Pottery, Painted Grey ware, Black Slipped Ware, Northern Black Polished Ware, Red Ware of Sung-Kushāna period and medieval Glazed ware.

From the site Rai a thick Grey Ware sherd with Brahmi script was obtained: Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review. p.53, and Tripathi, Vibha, 22.213., p. 31.

30. RANPUR MOUND

The site is about 9 kms. away from the District headquarters towards north on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. The Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the mound.

POTTERY

The site has yielded sherds of Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware and red ware of medieval period yielding usual shapes.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG.9

29. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, treated with a wash, medium fabric.
30. Fragment of a basin having thickened pointed rim. Red ware, medium fabric.
31. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened, flaring rim. Bull red ware, medium fabric.
32. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having flat base and flaring sides, medium fabric.
33. Fragment of a basin having thick base and flaring sides. Red ware, coarse fabric, ill burnt.
34. Fragment of a vase having interned featureless rim. Red ware, medium fabric.

35. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other cultural finds a terracotta animal figurine and a ghata (Vase) shaped bead were found¹.

39. SARVAT MOUND

The site is easily approachable from Musaffarnagar headquarters and is hardly 2.5 kms. away towards north on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. The site has yielded the pottery of late historic and medieval period. The entire mound has been damaged and inhabited. However, pot-sherds were collected from different places.

POTTERY

Medieval as well as pre-medieval pot-pieces were collected. A few of them have painting in black on red surface. Fragments include bases and rims of vases, hāndīs, dishes, etc. Other than pottery finds were not noticeable.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p.54.

FIG.9

36. Fragment of a vase having out-turned flaring rim. Red ware of medium fabric.
37. Fragment of a carinated hāndī having out-turned thickened rib. Red ware, coarse fabric, ill burnt.
38. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved and thickened rim. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip.
39. Fragment of a basin having slightly nail headed rim. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a slip.
40. Fragment of a bowl having out-turned externally thickened rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site has yielded a few beautiful stone images of VI-VII Centuries. A few of them are housed in local temples and are under worship. Of all these a stone bust of a female is noteworthy for facial expression, raised head gear and prominent breasts (Pl. I-3).

40. SISOHA MOUND

The site is about 9 kms away from Muzaffarnagar headquarters towards north on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

1 The image at present is in the Government Educational Museum, Muzaffarnagar. I am grateful to the museum authorities to take the photograph of this image as well as of several other antiquities.

POTTERY

The earliest ceramic of the site belongs to the late phase of PGW. Red Ware found may belong to MBPW, Kushāna and medieval periods. However, neither any MBPW sherd nor any antiquity was found.

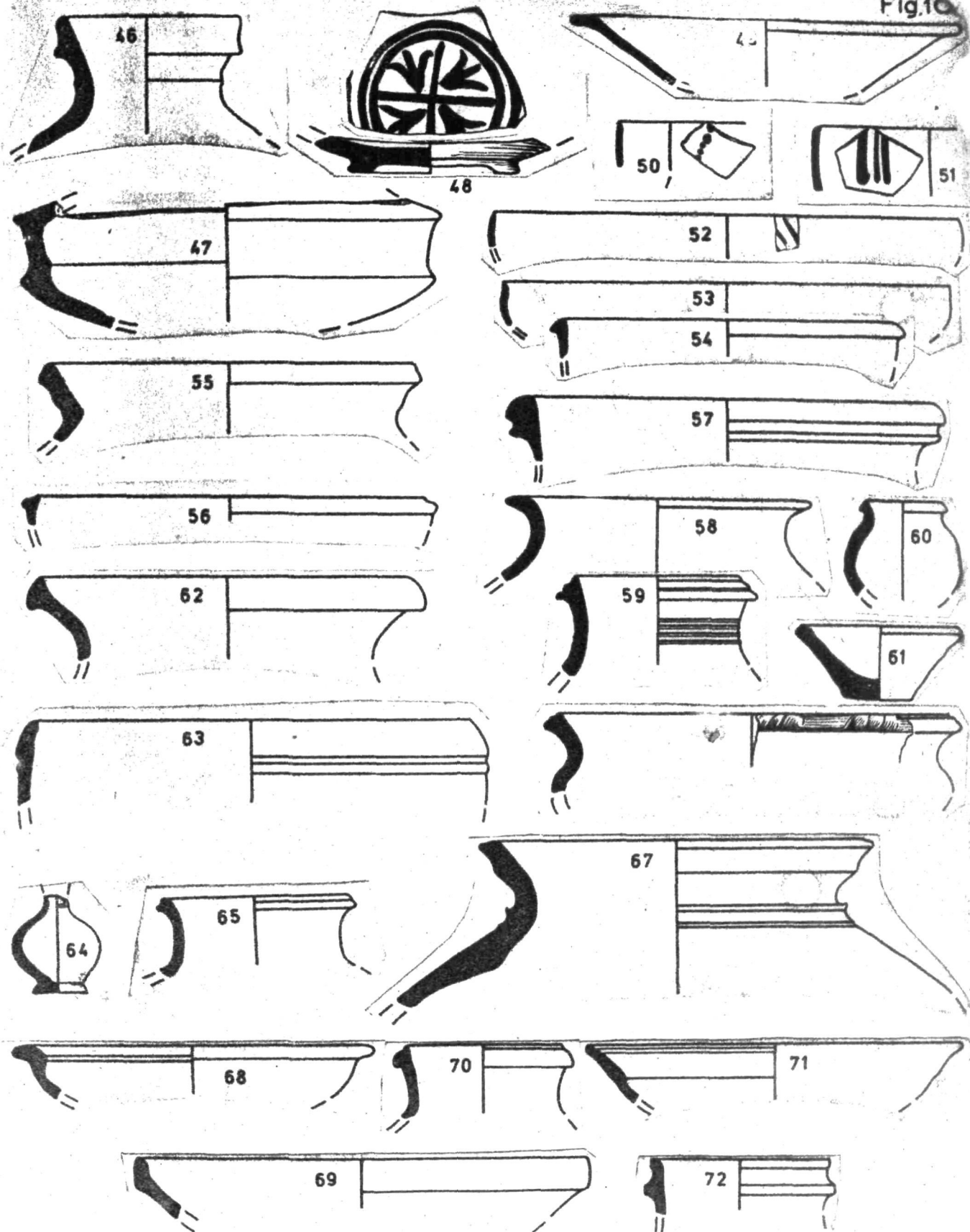
Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG.9

41. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim, thickened. Red ware, treated with a fine red slip, medium fabric.
42. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim, medium fabric.
43. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having vertical sharpened rim internally. Convex sides, fine fabric. Painted in black externally with a rim band indeterminate motif.
44. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened painted rim. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash.
45. Fragment of a bowl having incurved thickened rim and incurved sides. Red Ware of medium fabric. Sunga period.

41. SHERNAGAR MOUND

The site lies towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 7.5 kms. On the left side of Musaffurnagar-Jamath road at a distance of about 6 kms, a Kashaba road joins it



SHERNAGAR 46-49; SUJADU 50-57; SANDHOLI 58-61; SEMALI 62-67; WAHELNA 68-72.

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

leading to the site.

POTTERY

Shornagar appears of medieval site. It has yielded red wares along with terracotta Glazed Ware. Red ware of various types generally crude and bigger in size including vases, basins, bowls, etc. Some of them bear painting in black over red surface. The glazed ware sherds have white glazing and painted in black.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG. 10

46. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim and a projected collar. Red ware, medieval fabric, unslipped. Kushāna period.
47. Fragment of a basin with closing mouth having a projection externally and earinated towards a safer base. Red ware, treated with a slip, medium fabric.
48. Base fragment of a Glazed Ware dish. Glazing has been done internally on terracotta pottery. It has a ringed base. The painting has a white base and floral motif within two concentric circles divided into four segments. Medium fabric, Medieval.
49. Fragment of a bowl having eplayed out rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.

A STONE BALL

During the course of exploration a stone ball of medieval period was found.

42. SUJADU MOUND

The site lies towards south of the District headquarters hardly at a distance of about 4 kms. Kali Hadi flows on the right side of the mound. It is approximately 7 m. high and covers an area of about 150 X 100 m. The soil of the mound is yellowish and slightly compact.

POTTERY

The site is rich in its cultural deposit. The earliest phase of this site goes back to the PSW phase of the Bagh. The sherds include Painted Grey Ware, Plain Grey Ware, Black Slipped and Red Wares of historic and medieval periods. A few Grey Ware sherds appear to be mended.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 10

90. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having dots in black externally. Medium fabric.
91. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having vertical lines of uneven thickness. Medium fabric.

- 92. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware dish having incurved sharpened rim painted in black with two oblique lines externally. Medium fabric.
- 93. Fragment of a Grey Ware dish having everted rim, convex sides. Fine fabric.
- 94. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having nail-headed rim and straight sides. Medium fabric. Early MBPW period (?).
- 95. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim obliquely out externally and a mild rib below. The neck has luting mark. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. PGV period.
- 96. Fragment of a Grey Ware basin having incurved rim thickened externally of medium fabric. MBPW period (?).
- 97. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim, thickened and grooved externally flaring a collar. Red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Besides pottery two terracotta balls one small in size (Pl. VIIA-4) and other slightly bigger were found during the course of exploration.

43. SANTHOLI MOUND

The site is hardly 6 kms towards south from Musaffarnagar headquarters. At a distance of about 4.5 kms on the left side Musaffarnagar-Herat road a Kankar road joins it.

The mound is about 2 m. high from the ground level and covers an area of about 90 X 90 m. The mound is partially damaged.

POTTERY

The site is very rich in yielding interesting medieval pottery. However, some of them may belong to pre-medieval period. A few sherds bear excellent-slips.

Selected specimens are illustrated and described below:

FIG. 10

98. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim, concave neck internally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
99. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved rim and prominent grooves on the neck below. Red ware, medium fabric.
60. Fragment of a miniature pot having out-turned rim and convex sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
61. Fragment of a bowl having straight featureless rim, flaring sides, flat base. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped.

AN INDETERMINATE OBJECT

An indeterminate terracotta object, probably leg of an animal, of Medieval (?) period was found.

44. SENALI MOUND

The site lies towards the south of Musaffarnagar headquarters, at a distance of about 1½ kms. The Kali Nadi flows on the right side of the site, at a distance of about 2 kms. Though there is no mound except slight elevation in the central part from where the pottery had been collected. The mound looks slightly sandy and brownish.

POTTERY

The site appears of medieval period. However a few sherds may belong to pre-medieval period. Fragments of basins, storage jars, bowls, miniature pots, etc. were found. Generally grooves or chords decorate the pottery. However no antiquity was found.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 10

62. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned nail headed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash.

63. Fragment of a basin having incurved rim, elliptically thickened with a groove externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash.
64. A miniature pot having narrow neck, globular body and discoid base. Rim missing. Dull red ware, blackish, ill baked, medium fabric and unslipped.
65. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved rim and elongated neck. Red ware of fine fabric, treated with a wash.
66. Fragment of a squattish hāndī having out-turned rim with thumb pressed design. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
67. Fragment of a storage jar having out-turned rim with flattish top.

45. WAHELNA MOUND

The site can be approached easily by Musaffarnagar-Meerut road towards south at a distance of about 5 kms. from the District headquarters. At a distance of about 4.5 kms. a narrow mettaled road joins it leading to the site.

The mound looks slightly compact and dark brownish. The mound is almost plain.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site. A few sherds may belong to pre-medieval period. Mostly sherds are well burnt. The upper and lower portion

of the vases, ~~basins~~ and other vessels were collected. No antiquity was found.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with descriptions:

FIG. 10

- 68. Fragment of a shallow basin having played out rim, incurved sides. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 69. Fragment of a bowl having vertical featureless rim, earinated towards flaring sides. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 70. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim, thickened externally. Elongated neck. Red ware, medium fabric, treated with a wash. Kushana period.
- 71. Fragment of a bowl having flaring sides and featureless rim and grooves below internally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric, unslipped.
- 72. Fragment of a vase having vertical rim and a projection below externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped. Kushana period.

C. BLOCK : PURKAZI

46. BARLA VILLAGE

The village is at a distance of about 19 kms. towards north-eastern part from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

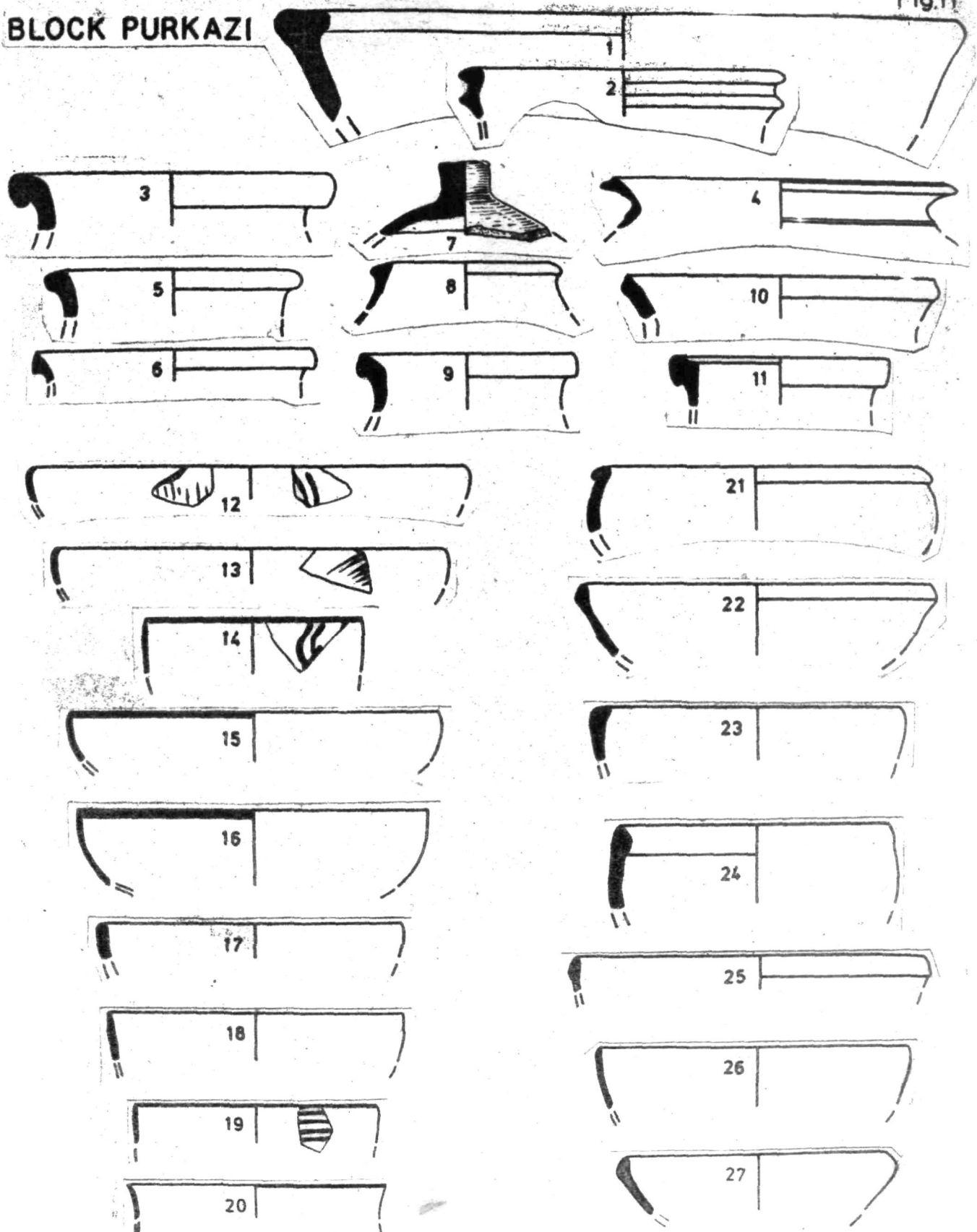
Though there is no mound in the village, it appears a medieval settlement. A little digging at any place yield medieval pottery. Some time back a coin hoard was found in the village which yielded a large number of copper coin of Sultan Balban (Pl. XII-C). These coins are now preserved in the Government Educational Museum, Muzaffarnagar.

47. CHANDAN MOUND

The site is towards north-east from the District headquarters at a distance of about 35 kms. To approach the site one may first go to Purkazi, at a distance of about 26 kms on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road. From there another road joins it leading to the site. Except 2 km., the road is Kachha. It is difficult to reach the site during the rainy season.

The area of the mound, situated on the right bank of Salauni Nadi, is approximately 200 X 100 m. The mound is divided into three parts by the rain gullies. Local farmers are gradually converting the mound into agriculture fields.

BLOCK PURKAZI



CHANDAN 1-4; KHUDDA 5-11;

NOORNAGAR 12-27

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

POTTERY

It may be an early site¹ as some sherd look Oshrens. However, unless the site is properly excavated it would be difficult to determine its exact age. Some pot sherds of post historic period were also present.

Selected specimens are also illustrated and described below:

FIG. 11

1. Fragment of a basin having inturned nail headed rim. Dull red ware with medium fabric.
2. Fragment of a vase having collared rim. Medium fabric, unslipped.
3. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened drooping rim. Red ware, medium fabric.
4. Fragment of a vase having out-turned grooved and mildly carinated rim.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

Among other finds from the site are a terracotta bead and a terracotta ball.

48. MUMALI MOUND

The site is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 36 kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road. To reach the site, one first has to go by bus upto Baria, a distance of about 19 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road where Deoband-Bijnor road joins it.

The site belongs to medieval period. Pot fragments include usual shapes or red ware. No antiquity was found¹.

49. JAMALPUR MOUND

The site is situated towards north of the District headquarters at a distance of about 29 kms on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

It is a medieval site which has yielded usual shapes in red ware².

50. KHUDDA MOUND

The site lies towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 21 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64- A Review. p. 94.

² Ibid.

I could collect no pottery from the sites.

POTTERY

This site also appears to be of medieval period. The red ware of the site includes pot sherds of dishes, bowls, jars, etc. No antiquity was found.

Selected pottery specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 11

5. Fragment of a vase having out-turned rim, thickened externally. Dull red ware, coarse fabric.
6. Fragment of a vase having pointed rim, thickened externally. Red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
7. Fragment of a lid. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
8. Fragment of a vase having vertical thickened rim, obliquely out externally, flaring sides. Red ware of medium fabric.
9. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
10. Fragment of a vase having vertical pointed rim, flaring mouth. Red ware, medium fabric.
11. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Red ware, unslipped and medium fabric.

51. KAMBERA MOUND

The site lies towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 32 kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road.

The site has yielded usual shapes in red ware of medieval period¹.

52. NOORNAGAR² MOUND

The site lies on the northern boundary of the tahsil and the District headquarters. It is perhaps most important archaeological site of the tahsil. One wishing to reach the site may first go by bus upto Purnasi, a distance of about 26 kms. and from there by another road which joins it leading to the site via village Chandan.

It is still a large mound though it has been considerably damaged, however, it measures approximately 200 X 100 m. It is about 7 m. high. The mound is divided into two parts by a road. Farmers are cutting down the mound for cultivation. The Salmani Nadi flows on the left side of the mound which remains dry except in rainy season.

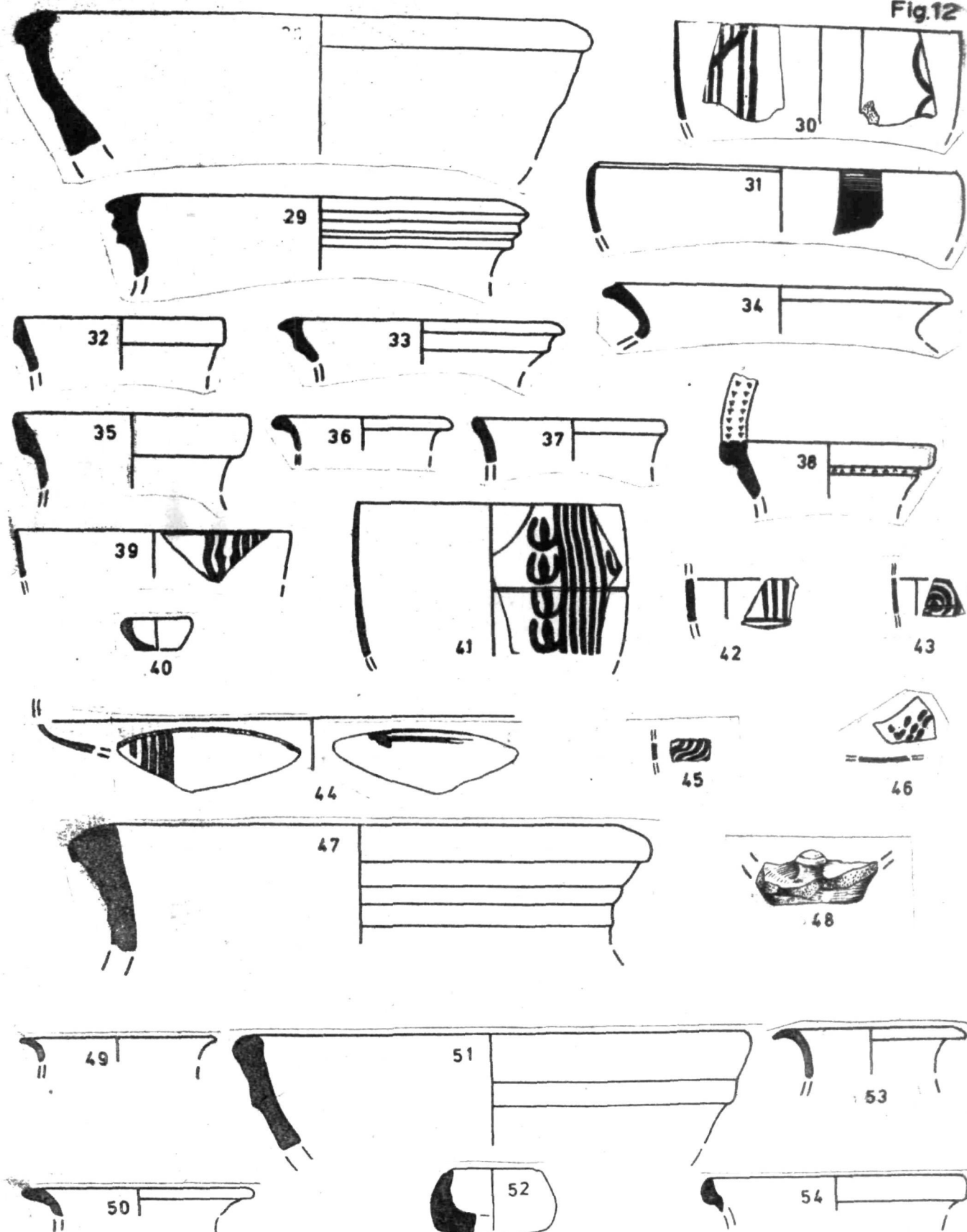
This site was explored for the first time in 1963-65 by a team headed by Shri M.N. Deshpande. It has then yielded Painted

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p.54.

I could collect no pottery from there.

² It is alleged that the village Noornagar in the north-east of the Purnahapur was called after Nur Jahan who had a country seat there.

Fig.12



NOORNAGAR 28-48, SHANKARPUR 49-54.

CMS 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Grey Ware, red ware of Sunga-Kushāna period. It is fairly rich in other finds like terracotta figurines, beads, bone points, etc¹.

However, I could collect a few Ochrous sherds during the course of exploration, but it needs confirmation through excavation. Next in chronology is Painted Grey Ware which yielded a variety of paintings on the pot-sherds and the usual shapes of bowls and dishes. The painting includes horizontal and vertical strokes, short, long, vertical and oblique dashes, concentric circlelets and wavy lines, etc. Associated Plain Grey ware is equally rich. Some of them may come down upto the early phase of the NBPW. However, no NBPW was found.

Among red wares jars with prominent grooves, vases with typical grooves and collared rims, bowls, basins, dishes, a few spouts and knobbed lids were found. Some sherds have deep parallel grooves. Miniature bowls are also present.

Selected specimens are described and illustrated below:

FIG. 11

12. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim with curved lines externally and vertical small and thin strokes internally. Medium fabric. PGW phase.

¹ cf. Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review. p. 54.
and Tripathi, Vibha, op.cit., p. 31.

13. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having incurved rim. Painted in black with oblique strokes having thin ends. Medium fabric.
14. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having sharpened rim. Painted in black with two vertical curved lines externally with a rim band on both sides. Medium fabric.
15. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved rim. A black rim band internally. Treated with a slip, medium fabric.
16. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having incurved sharpened rim painted with a black rim band internally. Medium fabric.
17. Fragment of a bowl having slightly incurved flattish rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
18. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having vertical rim and medium fabric.
19. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having featureless sharpened and vertical rim. Painted in black rim bands and horizontal lines externally. Fine fabric.
20. Fragment of a Grey Ware bowl having everted rim and straight sides, medium fabric. Painted in black with a rim band externally. PGW phase.
21. Fragment of a red ware bowl having inturned thickened collared rim, convex sides, medium fabric. Treated with a bright wash. PGW or MBPW phase.

- 22. Fragment of a red ware bowl with incurved rim and slightly wavy profile, unslipped. Sunga period.
- 23. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved thickened rim, obliquely cut externally, medium fabric, unslipped. Sunga period (?).
- 24. Fragment of a bowl having inturned thickened rim obliquely cut internally. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a bright red wash.
- 25. Fragment of a Grey ware basin having vertical elliptically thickened rim externally. Medium fabric. NBPV period.
- 26. Fragment of a red ware bowl having incurved rim, convex sides. Dull red ware with medium fabric. NBPV period.
- 27. Fragment of a incurved bowl being a variant of No.22.

FIG. 12

- 28. Fragment of a basin having nail headed rim. Dull red ware, medium fabric.
- 29. Fragment of a vase having nail headed rim and grooved collared rim. Red ware with medium fabric. Treated with a wash. Kushana period.
- 30. Fragment of a Painted Grey ware bowl having vertical rim and straight sides. Painted in black forming vertical almost parallel lines internally and an indeterminate motif externally.

31. Fragment of a bowl having prominently incurved rim, reddish internally and blackish externally. PGV phase.
32. Fragment of a vase having slightly flaring elliptically thickened rim externally. Dull red ware with medium fabric. Kushāna period.
33. Fragment of a vase having nail headed grooved collared rim. Red ware with medium fabric.
34. Fragment of a vessel having out-turned rim with thumb pressed rope pattern design. Red ware with medium fabric, treated with a slip.
35. Fragment of a vase having elliptically thickened rim externally. Red ware, unslipped. Kushāna period.
36. Fragment of a vase having out-turned thickened rim. Straight neck OGP (?).
37. Fragment of a vase having thickened rim. Red ware treated with a wash and with medium fabric.
38. Fragment of a vase having fattened top with triangular notches. Dull red ware having coarse fabric. A groove and triangular notches externally. Medieval.
39. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware bowl having slightly almost vertical sharpened rim. Vertical curved lines externally in black. Medium fabric.

40. Fragment of a miniature toy bowl. Red ware treated with a wash with medium fabric.
41. Fragment of a Painted Grey Ware deep bowl having incurved rim, almost straight sides. Painted in black externally having parallel vertical lines and 'W' shaped design. Medium fabric.
42. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having three vertical lines in black externally.
43. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having concentric circles externally. Fine fabric.
44. A Painted Grey Ware sherd being a part of a bowl base having vertical lines in black internally and horizontal strokes externally.
45. A Painted Grey Ware sherd having oblique lines internally. Fine fabric.
46. A Painted Grey ware sherd having dashes internally. Medium fabric.
47. Fragment of a storage jar having nail headed rim and prominent grooves externally. Red ware, coarse fabric, treated with a wash.
48. Fragment of a knobbed lid. Dull red ware, medium fabric. Unslipped. Kushāna period.

OTHER CULTURAL FINDS

The site was fairly rich in yielding other cultural finds. Following are of interest:

1. Fragment of a stone pestle having a smooth surface. May belong to PGV period. (Pl. IC-5).
2. An indeterminate terracotta object having a transverse hole; of GVP period (?). (Pl. III A-2).
3. An indeterminate terracotta cylindrical object. (Pl. III A-3).
4. A terracotta arisunt shaped head. Probably of PGV period.

53. SHANKARPUR MOUND

The site lies towards the northern boundary of the tahsil and District headquarters, at a distance of about 31 kms. on Nasaffarnagar-Bearhee road.

POTTERY

It is a medieval site. However some sherds may belong to late phase of historic period. It has yielded fragments of dishes, vases, basins, jars, etc. No antiquity was found.

Selected specimens are illustrated below with description:

FIG. 12

- 49. Fragment of a small vase having out-turned splayed out rim, vertical neck. Looks Ochurous.
- 50. A variant of 49, bigger in size, having thickened rim.
- 51. Fragment of a basin having inturned thickened rim, incurved sides and a rib externally. Dull red ware, medium fabric, unslipped.
- 52. Fragment of a miniature bowl having incurved rim and thickened base. Red ware, coarse fabric.
- 53. A variant of No.49 having slightly drooping rim.
- 54. Fragment of a vase having slightly inturned rim, thickened externally. Dull red ware with coarse fabric.

54. SUAHRI MOUND

The site lies towards north at a distance of about 29 kms. from the District headquarters on Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

It is also a medieval site which has yielded fragments of usual shapes of medieval period¹.

¹ Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p.54.

55. TUGHALAKPUR MOUND

The site lies towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 27 kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road.

The Tughalakpur is also a medieval site².

1 Indian Archaeology 1963-64 - A Review, p.54.

I could collect no pottery from there.

CHAPTER IV

MONUMENTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL REMAINS

The area under our study (tahsil Musaffarnagar) is not only rich in ancient sites yielding ceramics of various cultural phases of our history (see Chapter III), beginning from the Prehistoric period, but also in structural remains, mostly of medieval periods. A large number of monuments, temples, mosques, graves, tombs, wells, residential houses, etc. have been observed during the course of our village to village survey work. A brief account of them is given below, where necessary with photographs.

A. BLOCK : CHARTHAVAL

1. ALIPURA VILLAGE

This village lies towards north-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 34 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road via Biralsi village.

A WELL

A well lies on the outskirts of the village. It is badly damaged and is now densely covered with trees and shrubs. Bricks bats are also lying scattered along with some wedge shaped bricks ($30 \times 22/17 \times 0.06$ cms) having key marks which had been used for making the well. As the size indicates, these bricks

appear to belong to Kushāna period (Pl. II-4).

2. CHARTHAVAL VILLAGE

This village is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters, at a distance of about 17 kms. on Masaffarnagar-Thana Khawan road. It is an old village and is mentioned in the Fig. A medieval temple (Thakurdwara), a Jain temple and remains of seven residential buildings within an enclosure with some other architectural remains were noticed during the course of our Survey work.

I. THAKURDWARA

(Pl. XIV-4)

This temple of Shri Ram, popularly known as 'Thakurdwara' bears an inscription in Urdu, Hindi and English about its restorations in Y.S. 1967 (= 1910 A.D.). The English version of it is given below:

"The old Hindu temple built in the time of Emperor Jahangir repaired in the time of Pt. Jyoti Prasad, Collector, with the efforts of K. Mustafa Ahmad Siddiqui, Dy. Collector".

The temple complex (75 x 70 m) made of lakhuri bricks (12 x 7 x 3 cms.) on a low plinth consists of twin Shikhara structures and an adjoining building. Some additions and

alterations were done at a later date. On the left side there is a square plinth (1.10 x 1.10 cms.) having a staircase of five steps on this. There are two foot prints which are worshipped as the feet of Lord Rāma.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

Adjacent to the Thakurdwara, there is a Shikhara type Jain temple made of similar type of lakhauri bricks. However, the temple has been repaired and plastered by the villagers. The marble image of Jain Tirthankaras installed appear to belong to late medieval period.

3. KOTESRA VILLAGE

This village is about 26 kms. away towards north-west of the District headquarters. There is no direct pucca route to approach the village. One may first go upto Charthawal village by Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan, a metalled road, then by a Kachcha road which is connected with the main road leading to the village Kotesra. Following architectural remains are found there.

I. FORT

In the southern part of the village, there is an old ruined brick-fort belonging to some old Saiyid families which housed residential buildings of the local rulers. However, all have

been badly damaged except portions of corner towers and Cupolas¹. The bricks generally measure 12 x 7 x 3 cms.

II. JAIN TEMPLE

In the same village there is a Shikhara type Jain temple which contains some marble images of Tirthankaras. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and appears almost 200 years old(?).

4. KASYARA VILLAGE

This place is at a distance of about 18 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. To approach the place one may go first to village Charthwal from where a Kankar road joins the main road and leads to the village.

I. NAVAGAZAPIR

There is a tomb made of lakhauri bricks of an unknown Muslim saint locally known as Navagazapir. It is located in the out-skirts of the village on road side. Since it has been thickly plastered it is difficult to determine its age.

¹ Fuher, A., Monumental Antiquity and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (London, 1891), p.32.

II. A MAZAR

Beside the Navagasanpir there is another mazar of some unknown person but well preserved.

5. KALYANA VILLAGE

The village is situated towards north at a distance of about 10 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road.

A BUILDING COMPLEX

There is an ancient mound in the village on the top of which there is a building complex. It appears originally that building was made of lakhauri bricks. However, later on there was some alternations during the British period and bricks of larger sizes, perhaps collected from the site from some ancient structure were used.

6. KHANJAHANPUR VILLAGE

This village is hardly 3 kms. away from the District headquarters towards west. There is an ancient mound locally known as 'Dallu Devata Ka Tila'. Some stone images like Ganesha, Siva were unearthed from here and all of them are housed in a newly constructed temple. (Pl.III-B).

7. NIAMU VILLAGE

The village can be approached by Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road at a distance of about 26 kms. from the District headquarters towards north-west. To approach the site one may first go by bus upto village Akbargarh a distance of about 21 kms. from where a Kachcha road joins it leading to the village.

TEMPLE

A recently built temple houses a very interesting image of Vārāhrajā (A) (incarnation of Vārāha) found long back in the village Niamu while digging the foundation of a house.

It is alleged that there is an inscription on the reverse part of the image. However, the same cannot be seen at present as the image has been fixed with a wall of the temple in such a way that the back part of it is not visible.

The height of the image is 1.3 m. and breadth is 0.8 m. It is made of one slab in red sandstone. Lord Vārāha is shown within a beautifully carved niche in standing pose and trampling the demon and holding goddess Sarth above in his raised left hand. The image wears traditional ornaments.

Apart from this there are other images such as of Siva-Parvati (70 x 38 cms.) in which the goddess is sitting on the

thighs of the Lord Siva (B) and that of Balram (90 x 20 cms.) in standing pose holding a ganga and plough in his right and left hand respectively (C). All images may belong to early medieval period.

8. RASULPUR VILLAGE

The village is about 17 kms. from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road.

A WELL

There is a big well in the village made of lakhauri bricks. The diameter of the well is approximately 2.6 m. Thickness of its wall is 90 cms. and depth upto the water level is 6 m. Though there is an inscription in the well, it could not be read because it was much below.

B. BLOCK : BASHRA

9. AMIRNAGAR VILLAGE

The village can be approached at a distance of about 15 kms. from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Shamli road.

TEMPLES

There are two Shikhara style temples in this village.

each being square in shape (6 x 6 m.). Both the temples stand on a high plinth and are made of lakhauri bricks. They may belong to late Mughal period.

10. BAGHRA VILLAGE

Baghra village which is also Block headquarters of the same name can be approached by Nanaffarnagar-Shamli road at a distance of about 12 kms.

There are several residential buildings here, all made of lakhauri bricks. It is said that the royal physician (Hakim) of Jahangir, Sheikh Hasan was the resident of this village. Previously the whole town was enclosed with a wall but now there is no trace of it except a damaged gate.

I. SATIA

(Pl. XIII-4)

There are eighteen commemorative plinths known as Satia in the village. These are secondary burials of such ladies, who burnt themselves at the pyre of their husbands. Some of them are of Octagonal shape having inverted lotus at the top. A few of them also bear paintings forming geometrical patterns on the ceilings.

II. BARADWARI

(Pl. XIX-A)

Adjacent to the Satis there is a flat roofed structure having eight open gates which is probably to perform 'havan' at the time of ceremonies. The structure stands on 1.5 high plinth.

III. TEMPLE

(Pl. XIX-A)

There are many temples of lakhauri bricks adjacent to the above structure. However, images are modern.

IV. TANK

(Pl. XIII-A)

Very close to Baradwari there is a tank having a staircase of 10 steps. The area of it is approximately (60 x 60 m.).

V. BAWANDWARI

(Pl. XI-C)

There is another interesting building of lakhauri bricks known as Bawandwari (structure of 52 gates). It is a double storeyed building which has a tah-khana (underground cell) as well as a well. The building was frequently repaired and therefore modern bricks have also been used in it. It is occupied

by village Pradhan. The building appears of Naghal period.

VI. TEMPLE OF SHAKUMBHARI DEVI

(Pl. XI-2)

Adjacent to the main road there is a recently built small temple of Shakumbhari Devi after which the place got its sanctity. It appears that new temple has been built on site of the old temple.

VII. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

(Pl. XI-3)

Within the premises of the above Shakumbhari Devi Temple there is a Siva temple of two Bhikharas, made of lakhauri bricks. It is regularly repaired and therefore is well preserved. The temple appears to belong to the period of other buildings described above.

VIII. SHAKURDWARA-A SHIKHARA TEMPLE

(Pl. XII-2)

Another interesting building of the village is a beautiful small temple of Lord Rām. The temple is noteworthy for its beautiful paintings inside on the walls and the ceiling. The garbh-griha is a beautiful structure having ribbed painted dome. The paintings mainly in red and blue generally include floral

motifs, stylized geometrical patterns and miniature portraits.

11. HAYDERNAGAR VILLAGE

This place is about 15 kms. away from the District headquarters towards south. A narrow metalled road leads to the site at a distance of about 3 kms. which joins Musaffarnagar-Shanli road at a distance of about 12 kms. from Musaffarnagar.

I. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

A ~~Shikhara~~ type of temple of Lord Siva stands here which is made of lakhauri bricks. A Siva lingam and some images of marble are kept here for worship.

II. GARHI

Remains of some big residential buildings found here are popularly known as Garhi. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. Some people live in the habitable portion of it.

12. JASOI VILLAGE

This village is at a distance of about 22 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Shanli road towards west. A ~~Kashga~~ road joins it on the right side at a distance of about 19 kms. which leads to the village.

I. JAIN TEMPLE

(Pl. XIII-3)

A Jain temple probably of medieval period, housed five marble images of Jain Tirthankaras. The temple had four sided conical Shikhara and attached building complex. The three of them bear the dates in Mahavira Samvat as given below.

1. Rishabhdev image = 1957

2. Chandraprabha image = 1747

3. Parshvanath image = 1664

II. A WELL

In the same village opposite a residential building complex there is a well having a diameter of 1.3 m. The diameter of the enclosing plinth, recently repaired is 3.6 m.

III. MOSQUE

Adjacent to the well there is a mosque made of lakhauri bricks. It has been restored, plastered and white washed by the village people.

IV. A BUILDING COMPLEX

(Pl. XIII-4)

Near the mosque there is a double storeyed building complex made of lakhauri bricks belonging to some Saiyids. The gate bears

an inscription which is carved on a wooden beam at the entrance. The inner side of the gate has painting which probably belongs to Nughul period.

C. BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR

13. BILASPUR VILLAGE

The village is situated on Muzaffarnagar-Jauli road at a distance of about 5 kms. towards south-east from District headquarters.

I. DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS

Antiquarian remains of this village, include dilapidated building of some old Saiyid family which is said to have connection with the Saiyids of Bihari, a village situated at a distance of about 20 kms. away from there. An abandoned residential building has a jab-khana (underground cell). All these buildings are made of lakhauri bricks and appear to belong to eighteenth century.

II. DAI KA MAQBARA

In the village mentioned above, there is a maqubara known as 'Dai Ka maqubara'. It stands almost on the outskirts of the

village. The area of the maqubara is approximately 17 x 15 x 22 m. It is also made of lakhauri bricks with use of lime-mortar. The size of the brick is 12 x 7 x 3 cms.

III. A WELL

A little ahead of the Bai Ka Maqubara, there is a deep well made of lakhauri bricks of similar size, having a diameter of 3 m. with circular wall and depth upto the water level is about 5.3 m. It is about 1 m high from the ground level. It is now densely covered with trees from all sides.

14. BHANDUKA VILLAGE

This village is on Musaffarnagar-Bijner road at a distance of about 12 kms. from District headquarters towards east.

A. TEMPLE OF LORD ŚIVA

A Śiva lingam unearthed earlier from this village has been installed in a newly constructed temple.

15. BANADUPUR VILLAGE

This village is situated at a distance of about 11 kms. from District headquarters towards south-east on Musaffarnagar-Jamnath road. The architectural remains of this village include

mosques, wells and remains of a residential building remnant of a grand building.

I. GASHI SADAT

There is a big house complex locally known as Gashi Sadat. It is alleged that this building originally had four big gates on all the four sides. However, now only southern gate (partially damaged) can be seen there. It is also said that there was a wall enclosure around this complex. However, there is no trace of it now.

Even in dilapidated condition belonged to the Marathas the traces of three storeys are still visible. Subsequently this building was occupied by some Saiyids. Now a Muslim family resides there, in the habitable part of it.

II. MOSQUE

There is a mosque attached to this building complex. It is also made of lakhauri bricks. It is decorated with some geometrical designing.

16. BIHARI VILLAGE

This village is 2 kms. away from Bahadurpur village towards south-east and is 13 kms. from the District headquarters.

It is southern most village of the tahsil Musaffarnagar where boundaries of Buzhana and Jamsath tahsil meet.

People connect this village with Mahabharata period. According to a tradition sometime in past a local king had put his wife (Bahu) at stake in gambling and lost her and because of this incident the village was nick named as 'Bahubhuxi'. The present name 'Bihari' is a corrupt form of Bahubhuxi.

I. AN OLD POND

There is a small pond in the village which is alleged to belong to the Mahabharata period. However, there is no evidence to prove its antiquity.

II. BUILDING COMPLEX

There are many well preserved residential buildings including a female apartment. It is alleged that these have been built by Khan Khan-i-Khanjahan the minister of Shahjahan.

III. MOSQUE

There is also a mosque of same period, which is built on 2.40 m. high plinth. In the vicinity of the mosque and the building complex there are several walls of the same period made of lakhauri bricks.

IV. JAIN TEMPLE

Another significant building of this village is a Jain temple having a Shikhara. Twelve images of Jain Tirthankaras are installed here. One of them belong to V.S. 1410. All these are of white marble.

V. NAQUBARAS

On the outskirts of the village there are four naqubaras (tombs) having domes. Two of them are in good state of preservation and others have been damaged partially. These naqubaras are locally called as Chandani, Andhari, Kallimula and Harimula. However, nothing is known authentically about them. They appear about 500 years old.

17. BHANDERA VILLAGE

This village is about 6 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Jauli road towards south-east of the village Bicalpur.

NAVAGANAPUR

In this village there is a grave popularly known as Navaganapur of some unknown Muslim saint. It is made of lakhauri bricks

which have been restored with plaster by villagers. Though it is difficult to determine the date of the grave, it may belong to late medieval period. People come here from neighbourhood for Kharat.

18. JARODA VILLAGE

The village is situated at a distance of about 9 kms. from the District headquarters on the right side of Bhanaffar-nagar-Thana Bhawan road. Here ruins of the structural remains can be seen in the thickly populated area of the village also known as Jaroda-Panda.

I. QUILA MARATHAS

It is alleged that here was a big fort of the Marathas. However, there is now no trace even of its out line or boundary. The only structural remains of it is a big room of lakhauri vracjs neasyrubg 6.5 x 4 x 1.5 cms. The structure was destroyed due to brick robbing on large scale by the villagers. Later structures made of these bricks can be seen in the village.

Of late, a Muslim Squinder Liyagut Ali, made his residential quarters here.

II. MIR KI GARHI

A little ahead from the Quila of Marathas, there is a residential building of similar bricks known as 'Mir Ki Garhi'. Now a village family resides in it.

III. NAZAR OF GAURI SHAH

At a distance of about one kilometer from the Garhi on the outskirts of the village, there is a grave known as 'Nazar of Gauri Shah'. Since it is thickly plastered its nature could not be determined.

19. MUZAFFARNAGAR CITY

I. TEMPLES

There are (Pl. XV) a few temples and mosques in the city. However, only one of them - a temple is noteworthy for its structural beauty. The temple is within an enclosure. The main ~~Shikhara~~ type temple is flanked on either side by two other temples made in same style though smaller in size and height. The central temple is of Krishna (A) that on right side (B) of Siva (housing a Lingam and Mundi) and that on left side of Ram (C). In front of Shri Ram's temple, close to boundary wall is another ~~Shikhara~~ temple of Shri Hanumana (Pl. XVI-A) comparatively smaller

in size, obviously it is a later addition. The former three temples are built on a 1 meter high plinth measuring 80 x 80 m. The temples are made of red sandstone and are nicely planned. Decorative carvings in different parts of the temples, particularly at entrances and carvings are noteworthy. This temple may be 150 years old.

XI. MOSQUE

Reference may also be made to the main mosque of the town. Its dome can be seen from a distance. The whole structure is now surrounded by shops and other buildings. The structural feature indicates that it was probably built in the later part of the Mughal period.

20. MALIRA VILLAGE

This place is about 10 kms. away from Muzaffarnagar city on Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road.

BRIDGE ON KALI NADI

This is only extant bridge of Mughal period in the district. It is popularly known as 'Zawandari-ka-pul' (bridge having 52 recesses for water flow). Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur road passes through it.

21. RATHERI VILLAGE

This village is on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 4 kms. towards north-east from the District headquarters.

BUILDING COMPLEX

There are some residential buildings of Bāghī Saiyids in this village made of lakhauri bricks. It is alleged that their ancestors originally belonged to Bilaspur from where they had come here and settled down.

There is a well inside on the left side of the gate having a diameter of about 2 m. Now it is out of use. The structures appear to belong to Mughal period.

22. SARVAT VILLAGE

This village is hardly at a distance of about 2.5 kms. from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road towards north. Sarvat was the old name of the district.

I. NASTAN SHAH'S MAJER

This maser is on the elevated area of the village. Since it is thickly plastered, nothing definitely can be determined about it.

The masar is within a four walled boundary. People come here for Ziarat from nearby village.

II. WELL

Adjacent to the above mentioned masar there is a well of lakhauri bricks. It's diameter is 2.40 m. including the thickness of the circular wall. It bears an inscription which is much below therefore could not be recorded.

23. SHERNAGAR VILLAGE

This village which is considerably important from the architectural point of view, is situated towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 6 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Jansath road.

I. SATI KA KHERA

Towards the north of the village, there is a mound locally known as 'Sati Ka Khera' (mound of Sati) covering an area of about 100 x 100 m. It is about 2.5 m. high from the ground level. On the top of the mound there is a brick work in somewhat geometrical pattern being commemorative remains of some Sati. The size of the bricks used is 9 x 7 x 4 cms.

II. TEMPLE

Quite close to the above, there is a temple of Lord Siva. It enshrines a Siva-lingam found by the villagers some time back while tilling the fields. The lingam has some scratch marks probably of a plough.

III. A POND

There is a pond close to the above mentioned temple. A local tradition links it with the Mahabharata period. It is said that the tank earlier had a stair case.

IV. WELLS

Attached to the above Siva temple there is a well of lakhauri bricks having a diameter of about 1.8 m. The thickness of the wall is 0.6 m. Its terrace is octagonal in shape. There is a persian inscription inside the well much below and was not accessible.

There are few more wells belonging to the medieval period. They are more or less of similar type as one described above. One of them had an inscription (Pl.I-4) which is now housed in the Government Educational Museum, Munsaffarnagar. Its contents are given below with English translation:

در دوردل شاه جهان شرفی تالیش
سید خانبهان در سید عرضی تا این چشم
بیار دیر خود خود عرضی - الله نگاه دار که این
بسیب غرقی ابی عرضی فی سن اراجن خمس -
نهادین -

"Allah the Great"

It was during the reign of Shahjahan, that in accordance with an earlier request Syed Khan Jahan got built this well at the place of his residence. "God, please, look after", that, it may not demolish in flood.

Dated 1054 A.H.

V. TOMB OF SHER ALI

On the outskirts of the village there is a tomb (maqubara) of Sher Ali after whom the village got its name. It is made of lakhauri bricks and is in good state of preservation. The tomb has arches and a minaret above on each four sides, and in the centre there is a big dome. The tomb houses besides his grave three more of his family members. It is said that for his wife a separate tomb (maqubara) was built in the village which is now totally damaged.

VI. OTHER TOMB

There are two other tombs (maqubaras) locally known as 'Saiyidon ka maqubara' (tomb of Saiyids).

VII. WELLS

Attached to the maqbara of Sher Ali, there is a well, having the diameter of about 2.5 m. which is fully covered with trees and shrubs.

Across the road, adjacent to the Gumbaz of Saiyids, there is another well having a diameter of about 2.5 m. Both wells are made of lakhmuri bricks. The latter well bears an inscription.

24. SUJADU VILLAGE

This village lies towards south-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. Here is a mound on the bank of the Kali Nadi.

A GRAVE

On the top of the mound there is a grave locally known as 'Gupha-ke-pir'. It is thickly plastered and therefore it is difficult to determine its age.

25. SANDHAOLI VILLAGE

This village is at a distance of about 6 kms. from District headquarters towards south on Munaffarnagar-Meerut road.

I. BUILDINGS COMPLEX

Here is a residential building complex which probably belonged to the brother of Vahelma's Diwan. The building covers a considerable area within a walled boundary, each corner of which originally had a minaret (burj). However, only one of them now survives. The boundary wall has been destroyed and the main building damaged considerably. However, a Saiyid family now resides in the extent portion of it.

II. A MOSQUE

Within the boundary of the house complex there is a mosque, built on a high plinth. It has a double dome.

III. WELLS

Not far away from it there is also a lakhauri well having a diameter of about 1.6 m.

There is another lakhauri well of the same period having a diameter of about 2.4 m. Its wall is 60 cms. thick and its top is about 50 cms. high from the ground level. It bears following inscription on a stone slab.

در اریاح ساز
شان چاه شری
تبارع ابر است

IV. A NASAR

On the outskirts of the village there are five graves. Four of them are within an enclosure. Under these graves are buried the family members of Dinan's brother referred to above.

26. WANDELVA VILLAGE

The village lies on the Masaffarnagar-Hecrut road towards south at a distance of about 6 kms. from the District headquarters. It is alleged that the village was earlier known as Varah Nagar. It is considerably important from architectural point of view. Following structural remains are found here.

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

(Palace)

At a distance of about 1.5 kms. from the main road a narrow metalled road leads into a building complex commonly known as 'Darwaja' because of its high entrance. This is a magnificent residential building covers an area of about 200 x 200 m. It had four gates. Except the eastern gate, which is totally gone, the

ruins of other three gates can still be seen. The distance between southern and northern gates is approximately 120 m. Between these above two gates there is a well having a diameter of about 1.6 m. including the thickness of wall. However, its outer face is octagonal in shape. It also has a ~~yagya~~ terrace around it. It's two stone pillars to draw the water are lying broken there.

At a distance of about 85 m. attached to the western gate is the main building. The western gate is approximately 16 m. high, and 8.5 m. wide, on either side of the gate is a platform, probably for gate-guards. The upper part of the gate is decorated with painting in Mughal style. A passage made of lakhauri bricks passes through the gate.

The architectural remains of the building which appear to be a royal residence is quite impressive and artistic. It is alleged that originally it was constructed by Sher Shah Suri who later on gave it to one of his Divan. The building includes Divan-i-Khas, Divan-i-Am, Jahan Khana (ladies apartment) as well as an Imambara, etc.

II. A MOSQUE

(PLATE II-2)

Attached to this building on southern side there is a mosque also made of lakhauri bricks. It's entrance has an inscription and

a crescent with two stars on either side.

XXI. MAQBARA

(Pl. XII-9)

At a little distance from the above building, towards south, there is a tomb (maqbara) having a wall enclosure on all sides. It is alleged that the Divan referred to above who got this building constructed was buried here after his death. The maqbara is in bad state of preservation.

IV. A JAIN TEMPLE

Out of two important temples of the village one belongs to the Jain sect. It is alleged that the shrined idol of Parshvanath, was unearthed, sometime back on the same spot where the newly constructed marble temple now stands. The idol is sitting in Pranayama under a canopy of snake-hoods. It's pedestal has the following inscriptions:

स व त ७५४ ब व र वे स ल म मु दि अ ओ अ -
मु ङ म ह र न न रे

कली सा ल गण पा षा ण मा त लु र म म ओ ?
गु जा मे वं . . .

On the basis of the date given in the inscription, the image appears to be about 900 years old.

V. TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

Not far away from the Jain temple, there is a Siva temple which has been restored and plastered by the villagers. A Sivalingam and Hamdi of late period are installed here. Its ceiling has paintings in red and blue colours depicting male and female figurines as well as geometrical patterns.

B. BLOCK : PURKASI

27. BASERAH VILLAGE

Masaffarnagar-Baserah village are linked by a metalled road and distance between them is 27 kms. It lies towards north-east of the District headquarters.

I. BUILDING COMPLEX

There is a double storied residential building complex (75 x 75) in the village having an impressive entrance, which is made of red sandstone bears interesting decorative carvings. Besides, several rooms and other apartments, the ground floor

of the building has a big hall. The building is made of lakhauri bricks and appears to belong to late Mughal period.

II. TEMPLES

There are two almost identical Siva temples following each other on either side of a village road. Both the temples are made of lakhauri bricks and each enshrines a Siva-lingam having a Nandi image outside.

23. CHHAPAR

The village is situated towards north-east of the District headquarters at a distance of about 13 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Reerhee road. This village is also of considerable importance because of its architectural remains.

I. A FORTRESS (QILA)

(Pl. XVIIc2)

There is a fortress, locally called Quila, in the village. It has been considerably damaged. Though the boundary or defence wall still is almost intact, the buildings inside have been damaged badly. However, the remains indicate that mostly there were two storied buildings. The upper storey at the gate is also damaged. However, the boundary, perhaps has a burj (minaret)

on each corner. The entire complex appears about 300 years old and would have been the residential place of the local ruler (?).

II. TEMPLE OF KALI

In the close vicinity of above fortress there is a temple of goddess kali in Shikhara style. Some later structure grew around it developing it into a full temple complex. A new shikhara temple was also erected.

29. GODHANA VILLAGE

This village is situated on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road at a distance of about 35 kms. from the District headquarters. From Purkasi, at a distance of about 26 kms. another metalled road joins it leading to the village.

A WELL

There is a well preserved well made of lakhauri bricks. It has two stone rings for fixing the wooden rogs to draw the water. The diameter of the well is about 3 m.

30. GORDHANPUR VILLAGE

The village is about 42 kms. away from the District headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road.

TEMPLE OF LORD SIVA

There is a ~~shikhara~~ type Siva temple in the village which stands on a low platform. The temple is made of lakhauri bricks and may be about 150 years old. Nearby lies over a platform a life size stone image of Siva, broken into three pieces.

31. PARKASI VILLAGE

The place is a small town-cum-village at a distance of about 25 kms. from the District headquarters on Meerut-Barnana-Roorkee road. This place was earlier known as Chhapar-khudda, but from the days of Qazi Nizam who came here from Jamsath to settle here, the place became known as Far Chhapar and subsequently as Parkasi.

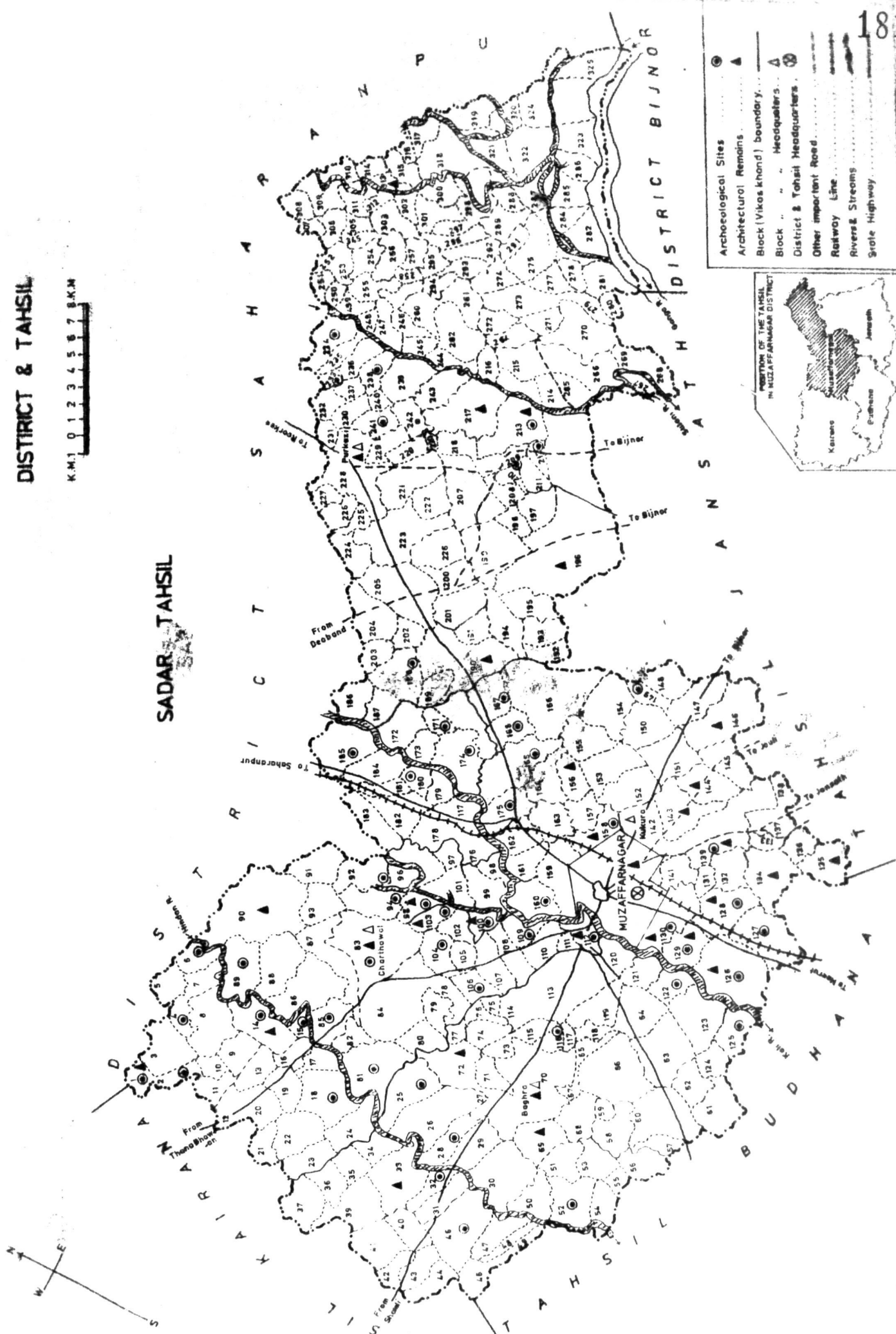
Several residential buildings, mosques and wells were made from time to time right from the days of Akbar. At least two mosques and two wells date back to that period.

MUZAFFARNAGAR

DISTRICT & TAHSIL

K.M. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 K.M.

SADAR TAHSIL



THE EXPLORED SITES SHOWN IN THE MAP

The following abbreviations have been used : OCP = Ochre Colour Pottery; PGW = Painted Grey Ware; NBP = Northern Black Polished Ware; GW = Plain Grey Ware; BS = Black Slipped; RW = Red Ware (of Sunga and Kushana Period); MW = Medieval Period.

BLOCK : CHARTHAWAL

| Village No. (as given in map C-III) | SITE | CULTURAL PERIOD/CERAMICS |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 | Alangirpur | OCP, PGW, GW, BS, RW |
| 1 | Alipura | OCP, PW, MW |
| 6 6 | Budha Khara | RW, MW |
| 92 | Badhai Kalan | OCP, RW |
| 2 | Badh | MW |
| 84 | Charthawal | RW, MW |
| 180 | Desalyur | PGW, GW, RW, MW |
| 89 | Kasoli | RW, MW |
| 95 | Kasyara | RW, MW |
| 100 | Kalyana | GW, RW, MW |
| 81 | Kulheri | OCP(?), PGW, GW, BS, RW, MW |
| 112 | Khanjahanpur | OCP, PGW, GW, RW, MW |
| 104 | Lohari | GW, BS, RW, MW |
| 109 | Mahmoodpur | OCP, RW, MW |
| 85 | Nagla Rai | PGW, GW, RW, MW |
| 14 | Niamu | PGW, GW, RW, MW |
| 18 | Pipalsa | OCP, PGW, Plain GW, BS, RW |

| | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|
| 183 | Rohana Kalan | POW, Pinda GW, RV |
| 103 | Rasulpur | RV |
| 94 | Said Kalan | GW, RV |
| 15 | Bikandarypur | OOO(?) POW, GW, RV |
| 106 | Singulpur | NW |

BLOCK : BACHRA

| | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 46 | Baina Kalan | POW, GW, BS, RV, NW |
| 32 | Bhelra | RM, NW |
| 28 | Dhansani | RM, NW |
| 32 | Dhindaoli | GW, RM, NW |
| 25 | Ladava | OOP (?), POW, GW, RV, NW |
| 116 | Qasikhera | NW |

BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR

| | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| 168 | Badheri | NW |
| 126 | Jaroda | RV, NW |
| 149 | Kanauheri | NW |
| | Mirsapur | NW |
| 160 | Mimlana | NW |
| 123 | Mimlana | NW |
| 127 | Nara | NW |
| 167 | Parai | NW |
| 174 | Rai | GW, BS, RV, NW |
| 173 | Rampur | POW, GW, RV, NW |
| 198 | Sarvat | NW |

| | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| 165 | Glisena | PGW, GW, RW, NW |
| 139 | Shernagar | NW |
| 130 | Sujada | PGW, GW, RW, NW |
| 128 | Sandhaoli | NW |
| 122 | Somali | NW |
| 129 | Wahelna | NW |

BLOCK : FURKAZI

| | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 205 | Barla | NW |
| 238 | Chandan | OGP (?), NW |
| 212 | Daheli | NW |
| 242 | Jamalpur | NW |
| 188 | Khudda | NW |
| 209 | Kanhera | NW |
| 234 | Noor Nagar | OGP(?), PGW, GW, NBP, BS, RW, NW |
| 233 | Shankarpur | NW |
| 241 | Suoheri | NW |
| 213 | Tughaluqpur | NW |

B. STRUCTURAL REMAINS**BLOCK : CHARTHAWAL**

VILLAGE NO.
(as given in
the map C-III)

VILLAGE**NATURE OF STRUCTURE**

| VILLAGE NO. (as given in the map C-III) | VILLAGE | NATURE OF STRUCTURE |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Aliyara | Well |
| 83 | Charthawal | Temples |
| 90 | Kotesra | Fort |
| 95 | Kasyara | Grave (गवसमसि) |
| 100 | Kalyana | Building complex |
| 112 | Khanjahanpur | Temples |
| 14 | Kisna | Temples |
| 103 | Rasulpur | Well |

BLOCK : BAGHRA

| | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 72 | Amirnagar | Temples |
| 70 | Baghra | Temples, Mosques, Building Complex, Tank and Satia, etc. |
| 69 | Haidarnagar | Temple, Building Complex, |
| 33 | Jasoi | Temple, Mosque, Well and Building Complex |

BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR

| | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| 143 | Bilaspur | Building Complex, Tomb and Well |
| 146 | Bhandara | Temple |
| 134 | Bahadurnur | Building Complex, Mosque, Well |
| 133 | Bihari | Temple, Mosque, Building Complex, Tomb and Well, etc. |

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 144 | Bhandhera | Grave (navaganaspir) |
| 126 | Jaroda | Fort, Mosque, Building Complex and Grave, etc. |
| | Masaffarnagar | Temples, Mosques |
| 177 | Maliva | Bridge |
| 156 | Ratheri | Building Complex, Well |
| 158 | Sarwat | Maqubara, Well |
| 139 | Shernagar | Temple, Maqubaras, Well |
| 130 | Sujadu | Grave (Gupha-ka-pir) |
| 128 | Sandhaol | Building Complex, Mosque, Maqubara and Well, etc. |
| 129 | Maholna | Building Complex, Mosque, Maqubara and Well, etc. |

BLOCK : PURKASI

| | | |
|-----------|------------|---|
| 196 | Baserah | Building Complex, Temple |
| 190 | Chhapar | Fortress (Quila), Temple and Building Complex |
| 217 | Gedhana | Well |
| 313 | Gordhanpur | Temple, Well |
| 298 & 299 | Purkasi | Building Complex, Mosques, Wells |

APPENDICES

APPENDIX - A**A KUSHĀN TERRACOTTA HEAD**

In addition to those cultural finds already described in the foregoing pages, there are several other items including coins, terracottas and stone images, which were collected from time to time by the villagers and other persons. Many of them are now in the collection of the Government Educational Museum, Musaffarnagar. Some images have been installed in the village temples. However, the find-spots of a majority of such finds are not known. Among them is an interesting terracotta head (Pl. IX-C) belonging to the Kushāna period. Though its exact provenance is not known, it is alleged to have come from some village of Musaffarnagar Development Block.

The figurine is in characteristic Kushāna style having slit mouth and bulging eyes. The matted locks tied to form a raised bun give an indication of its being the figurine of Lord Siva. A faint third eye on the forehead is also visible.

APPENDIX - B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND CULTURAL EQUIPMENTS

DISTRICT TANAIL : MUZAFFARNAGAR

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK : CHARTHANA

| Sl. No. | Name of the Site | Location | Nature of the Site | Ceramic Types | Antiquities | References and Remarks |
|---------|------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Alangirpur | On the north-west border of the Distt. Muzaffarnagar. It is about 34 kms. away from the District headquarters, on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | The mound is quite important with an average height of 3 m. The owners of the adjoining fields are levelling down the mound. | 1. A few OCP sherds mostly vases having out-turned rim. Some sherds may be of basins. 2. Next in chronology come the sherds of thick Grey Ware. Flaring sided bowls may belong to the late NHPW period. 3. Thicker and brownish Grey Ware pot-sherds appear to be the medieval period. These include fragments of footed basins, bowls, lids etc. | Among antiquities fragment of a stone pestle, a terracotta Cake (broken) and beads were found during the course of exploration. | |
|---|------------|--|--|--|---|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|--------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| 2 | Alipura | Towards north of Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 25 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | There is no mound. However, pottery has been collected from the elevated part of the site. | 1. OCP 2. Other red ware may belong to late period. Usual shapes were found. | A brick of Kushana period having a chord mark on it. A terracotta bead was also found. | |
| 3 | Budha-Khera | Towards north of Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 25 kms. on above mentioned road. | There is a low mound. | 1. Red Ware of Sunga and Kushana period. 2. Medieval period A tiny bowl has incised curved circulets as decoration. | A few terracotta indeterminate objects were found from the site. | |
| 4 | Badhal-kalan | Towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 16 kms. via Musaffarnagar Charthaval road. | Badly damaged mound. | 1. Apparently most of the sherds appeared to be OCP. Among these are basins, vases and jars. 2. Rest group of the ceramic is of late period. Probably of Kushana and medieval period. | Among antiquities a terracotta bead and some indeterminate objects were picked up during the course of exploration. | |
| 5 | Badh | It is situated towards north-west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 25 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | The mound has been cut down and a school exists over there. | 1. Red Ware of medieval period which includes vases, handis, vessels and other big pots. Most of them are sturdy and some of them bear thick red slip. | A pottery disc was found during the course of exploration. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|------------|---|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| 6 | Charthaval | Towards north of Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 17 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | There is a low mound. | 1. Red Ware of historic period. Representing sherds are vases and lids. | No antiquity | |
| 7 | Desalpur | On Musaffarnagar-Seharanpur road at a distance of about 10 kms. from the Distt. headquarters towards north. | A low mound. | Coarse Grey Ware, red ware of Sunga, Kushana and medieval periods | Antiquities include terracotta ear-ring, animal figurines, plaques, dabber and broken handles. | Cf. IAR 1963-64, p. 54. |
| 8 | Kasoli | On the north-west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 26 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | There is no mound worth the name, however, potteries were picked up from there slightly elevated part of the site. | 1. Red Ware sherds including rims and bases of vessels, etc. of early historic period. 2. Red Ware pottery of medieval period. | No antiquity | |
| 9 | Kasyara | On the north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 18 kms. on above mentioned road. | Similar as above | Red Ware of early historic and medieval periods. These include rims of vases, dishes, etc. | A terracotta dabber | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 10 | Kalyana | Towards north of the Distt.head- quarters at a dis- tance of about 10 kms. on above mentioned road. | It is big mound which covers an area of about 10 x 80 m. hav- ing a height of 3 m. | <p>1. Plain Grey Ware of usual shapes.</p> <p>2. Red Ware of medie- val period. Some of them may belong to the late historic period.</p> <p>These include basins, jars, vases, etc.</p> | A terracotta animal figurine. | |
| 11 | Kulheri | On the north- west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 20 kms. on Musaff- arnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | <p>It covers an area ranging approxi- mately 200 x 150 m. with a height of about 3.5 m.</p> <p>The mound is di- vided into two parts by a road.</p> | <p>1. Pottery ranges from OCP (?) to the medieval period. OCP sherds are of indeterminate shapes.</p> <p>2. Other wares are painted and plain Grey Ware, Black- Slipped and Red Ware.</p> <p>These include frag- ments of basins, pedestalled bowls, dishes, globular and miniature parts, etc.</p> | <p>Among antiquities findings are terra- cotta vase (shala) shaped bead, frag- ment of a wheel and a pottery disc.</p> | |
| 12 | Khanjehan- pur | Towards west of the Distt.head- quarters at a distance of about 3 kms. on Musaff- arnagar-Shamli road. | The mound covers an area of about 150 x 150 m. | <p>OCP (?), PGW, Plain Grey Ware, red ware of early historic and medieval periods and glazed ware.</p> | Antiquities include terracotta animal figurine and a disc. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| 13 | Loharl | Towards north of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 15 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | Major part of the mound has been damaged. Present area being 160 x 150 x 3.5 m. | <p>1. Plain Grey Ware</p> <p>2. Sherds of thick Black-Slipped.</p> <p>3. A few red ware sherds may belong to early historic period and down to the middle period.</p> <p>These sherds include dishes, bowls, basins, jars, ringed base, etc.</p> | Among the antiquities terracotta bead, animal figurine and human figurine. | |
| 14 | Mahmoodpur | It lies towards north of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 6 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road, on the bank of Kali Nadi. | The mound is of considerable height. It's area being 200 x 180 m. It looks sandy and loose in composition. | <p>1. OCP representing basins.</p> <p>2. Red ware of Sunga and Kushana periods.</p> <p>3. Pottery of medieval period. Usual shapes were found.</p> | Antiquities from the site include terracotta objects like beads, cylindrical objects, animal figurine, human figurine, dabber, skin rubber and bowl and stone objects including pestles, etc. | |
| 15 | Naglarai | Towards north-west of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 20 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road on the bank of the Hindon Nadi. | The size of the mound is 120 x 100 x 3.5 m. | <p>1. PGW with usual shapes.</p> <p>2. Plain Grey Ware</p> <p>3. Red ware of early historic period and pottery of early medieval period.</p> <p>Pottery includes fragments of spouted pots, vases, knobbed lid, etc. Some of them have rope pattern decoration.</p> | Among antiquities are fragments of stone pestles and an indeterminate object of terracotta. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|---------|---|--|--|---|----------------------|
| 16 | Niamu | Towards north-west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 26 km. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | The mound is of considerable importance though badly damaged. | <p>1. PGW</p> <p>2. Plain Grey Ware</p> <p>3. Red ware of early Christian centuries</p> <p>4. Red ware of medieval period.</p> <p>These include usual figurine. PGW and Grey Ware shapes, red ware fragments of carinated handia, jars incense burner, pedestal bowls, etc.</p> | Antiquities include stone objects including a pestle, plaque of Vishnu, disc, a male head, a female diety(?), dancing lady and a terracotta animal. | CF.IAR 1963-64 p.54. |
| 17 | Pipales | On the north-west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 24 kms. on above mentioned road. | The mound covers an area approximately 250 x 150 x 4 m. The mound is divided into three parts. | <p>1. OGP sherds of indeterminate shapes. However, one sherd appears of a vessel (handi type ?)</p> <p>2. PGW sherds of bowls and dishes</p> <p>3. Plain Grey Ware sherds of bowls, dishes and basins (?)</p> <p>4. A few Black slipped and Brownish ware (due to effect of firing).</p> <p>5. Red Ware sherds of medieval period.</p> | No antiquity was found during the course of exploration. | |

- | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| 18 Rohana Kalan | On the northern border of the Distt. at a distance of about 15 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Saharanpur road. | It is the highest mound in the Tahsil and sandy in composition and dark brownish in colour. Area being 150 x 100 x 8 m. | 1. Painted and Plain Grey Ware sherds. 2. Black Slipped ware (broken) disc with incised design at the edge of it on both sides. A terracotta ill fired, aricanut shaped bead, and a terracotta male head. | The Antiquities found included a terracotta (broken) disc with incised design at the edge of it on both sides. A terracotta ill fired, aricanut shaped bead, and a terracotta male head. | |
| 19 Rasulpur | It is in the north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 13 kms. | There is no mound worth the name but potteries were collected from the slightly elevated part of the site. | 1. Red ware of historic and medieval periods which includes fragment of storage jars, miniature parts, basins, etc. | No Antiquity was found. | |
| 20 Saidpur-Kalan | In the north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 17 kms. | It is a small mound having an area of about 100 x 80 x 4 m. | 1. Plain Grey Ware which includes fragments of bowls and basins. 2. A few medium size pots of MPW phase (?). Red Ware sherds mostly of vases and basins belong to Kushana period. | No Antiquity | |
| 21 Sikanderpur | Towards north-west of Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 24 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | Very low mound area being almost 50 x 50 x 2 m. | 1. A few OGP sherds mostly of indeterminate shapes 2. Painted and Plain Grey Ware dishes and bowls. 3. Red Ware of medieval period. | No Antiquity was found | |

22 Singalpur Towards north-west of Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 14 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road.

There is no mound worth the name but pottery was collected.

1. Red ware of medieval period which includes shreds of basins and vases. A terracotta handle.

23 Budina Kalan

The site is towards of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 28 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Shanli road.

The area of the mound is about 150 x 100 m. with a height of 4 m. from the ground level.

1. 70% of late phase which includes basins and bowls.
2. Plain Grey Ware
3. Black Slipped and associated red ware.

Usual shaves were found from each group.

No antiquity was found.

24 Dholara

Towards west of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 21 kms. on above mentioned road.

There is no mound worth recording.

Red ware both Slipped and Unslipped. Some of bowls were found during the course of painting over red surface. Three small terracotta bowls were found during the course of exploration.

25 Dhanasani

Towards west of the Distt. head-quarters on Musaffarnagar-Shanli road.

The nature of the mound is low and sandy in composition.

1. Red ware of historic period which includes vases, basins, bowls, etc.

A terracotta small bowl was picked up.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| 26 | Dhindhawali | The site lies towards west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 21 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Shamli road. | The mound has an area of about 100 x 100 m with a height of about 3 m. It is divided into two parts by a road. | The site yielded sherds of the HRPV period to the medieval period. However, no HRPV was found, associated wares include vases with elliptical collar, basins, etc. | Among antiquities one aricanut shaped bead and two terracotta bangle pieces have been picked up. One of them has incised design over it. | |
| 27 | Ladawa | Towards west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 19 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Shamli road. | It is a low mound covering an area approximately 150 x 100 m. The height is about 4 m. | 1. OGP (?) 2. PGV 3. Plain Grey Ware may belong to Maurya period 4. Red Ware of early christian centuries are present which include fragments of basins, storage jars, etc. | The antiquities from the site include terracotta wheels and discs. | |
| 28 | Qanikhera | The site is towards west of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of 9 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Shamli Road. | A low mound. | 1. Red Ware of medieval period which includes fragments of vases, jars, vessels, etc. | Terracotta beads. | |
| DEVELOPMENT BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR | | | | | | |
| 29 | Balheri | Towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 12 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road. | Looks almost plain. Red ware of medieval period both dull and sturdy. | | No antiquity was found. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----------|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 30 | Jareda | The site is situated towards south of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 10 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Meerut road. | A small mound. | 1. Pottery was generally of red ware of late phase. Some of them may belong to late Gupta period. These include fragments of in-turned and out-turned rims, vessels, bowls, dishes, etc. | A pottery disc was found. | |
| 31 | Kanaheri | Towards east of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 15 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Bijnore road. | Though there is no mound, elevated fields indicate that the mound has been turned into fields. | Red ware of medieval period. | Antiquities include a coin mould and a stone ball. | |
| 32 | Mirzapur | Towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 14 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road. | Almost plain with no elevation. | Red ware of medieval period. | No antiquity was found. | Cf. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54 |
| 33 | Misla | The site lies towards south of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 3.5 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Meerut road. | As above | Red ware of medieval period which includes fragment of vessels, vases, <u>handia</u> , etc. | Broken terracotta animal figurine. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----------|--|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| 34 | Molcheri | Towards south of the Distt.head- quarters at a distance of about 16 kms. on Kali Nadi. | As above | Almost as above | No antiquity was found. | |
| 35 | Nara | Towards south of Distt.headquarters at a distance of about 10 kms. on Musaffar-Neerut road. | There is very low mound. However, the potteries were collected from the elevated part of the site. | 1.Red ware of various types. Some of them may belong to pre-medieval period. 2.Glazed Ware were also found. | A stone ball of medieval period was the only finding. | |
| 36 | Parai | Towards north of the Distt.head- quarters at a distance of about 13 kms. on Musaffar-nagar-Roorkee road. | As above | Red as well as Glazed Ware of the medieval period. | No antiquity was found. | |
| 37 | Rai | Towards north of the Distt.head- quarters at a distance of about 14 kms. on above mentioned road. Kali Nadi flows on the right side. | A major part disturbed. Extant size 200 x 120 x 6.5 m. | 1.Late Grey Ware of HRPV phase.However no HRPV was found. Associated wares include sherds of vases, with elliptical collar, etc. 2.Red ware of Kushana period. | A terracotta disc bearing a Brahmi letter (३). | Cf.IAR 1963-64. p.53. |
| 38 | Rampur | About 9 kms. on above mentioned road from Distt. | A low mound | 1.Painted Grey Ware 2.Plain Grey Ware 3.Red Ware of medieval period. | Terracotta animal figurine and a bead. | Cf.IAR 1963-64 p.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| 39 | Servat | It is almost in Musaffarnagar proper towards north on Musaffarnagar-Scharanpur road, at a distance of about 2.5 kms. | Badly disturbed mound. | <p>1. Red Ware of late historic and medieval period having sherds of basins, vases, etc.</p> <p>2. Some sherds may belong to premedieval period.</p> | Some stone images have been recovered from here belonging to C.VI-VII Centuries A.D. while a few are installed in a local temple, one beautiful bust is in Govt. Educational Museum, Musaffarnagar. | |
| 40 | Sisona | Towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 9 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee Road. | As above | <p>1. PGW of late phase.</p> <p>2. Red Ware may belong to BPW phase. However no antiquity BPW was found.</p> <p>3. Red Ware may belong to early Christian centuries and medieval period.</p> | No antiquity was found. | |
| 41 | Sher-nagar | Towards south-east of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 7.5 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Jamnath road. | There is no mound worth the name. However, potteries were picked up from the elevated part of the site. | <p>1. Red ware along with terracotta glazed ware.</p> <p>Usual shapes were found.</p> | One small stone ball was found. | |
| 42 | Sujadu | Towards south of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. on the bank of Kali Nadi. | Mound covers an area of about 150 x 100 m. with a height of 7 m. | <p>1. PGW phase of Doh.</p> <p>2. Plain Grey Ware Black-Slipped and red ware.</p> <p>3. Some sherds of red ware appear of early historic period.</p> | Two terracotta balls were found from the site. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-----------|---|--|---|--|---|
| 43 | Sandhaoli | It lies towards south of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 6.5 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Meerut road. | The mound is about 2 m high from the ground level and covers an area of about 50 x 50 m. | Red ware of pre-medieval and medieval periods. | An indeterminate terracotta object has been found. | |
| 44 | Senali | It lies towards south of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 12 kms. Kali Nadi flows on its right side. | There is no mound worth the name. | Red ware of medieval and a few belonging to pre-medieval period were picked up which include fragments of basins, storage jars, bowls, miniature pots, etc. | No antiquity was found. | |
| 45 | Mahelna | The site lies towards south of the Distt. head-quarters at a distance of about 4.5 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Meerut road. | As above | As above | No antiquity. | |

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK : PURKAZI

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--|----------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 46 | Barla | Towards north-east at a distance of about 19 kms. from the Distt. head-quarters on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road. | No Mound | Red ware of medieval period. | Copper coins of These coins form part of Govt. Educational Museum, Musaffarnagar. | |
|----|-------|--|----------|------------------------------|---|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----------|---|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| 47 | Chandan | Towards north-east from Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 35 kms. on the right bank of Salauli Kadi. | Mound is divided into three parts due to rain gullies. Area being 200 x 100 m. | 1. OUP (?) 2. Red ware of historical period. | A terracotta bead and a ball was found. | Cf. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54. |
| 48 | Deheli | Situated towards north-east of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 36 kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road. | A very low mound | Red ware of medieval period | No antiquity | Cf. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54. |
| 49 | Jamulpur | Situated towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 29 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Roorkee road. | As above | As above | No antiquity | Cf. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54. |
| 50 | Khadda | Towards north of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 22 kms. on above mentioned road. | As above | As above | No antiquity | |
| 51 | Kandera | Towards north-east of the Distt. headquarters at a distance of about 32 kms. on Deoband-Bijnor road. | A low mound | Ceramics of medieval period | No antiquity | Cf. IAR, 1963-64, p. 54. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| 52 | Koornagar | The site is on the northern boundary of the Tuhail(Sadar) at a distance of about 26 kms. from the Distt. headquarters. | A large mound size being 200 x 180 x 7 m. It is divided into two parts by a road. | 1. OCP (?) 2. PGM and associated Grey Ware. 3. Red ware of HBPW phase and a few belong to post-HBPW phase. | Antiquities found include a stone pestle, terracotta bead and indeterminate objects | Cf. IAR. 1963-64. p.54. |
| 53 | Shankarpur | Towards northern boundary of the Rahail(Sadar) at a distance of about 31 kms. from the Distt. headquarters, on Hussafarnagar-Koorkee road. | A low mound | Red ware of late historic and medieval period including fragments of dishes, vases, basins, etc. | No antiquity. | |
| 54 | Suaheri | Towards north, 29 kms. away from the Distt. headquarters on above mentioned road. | As above | Red ware of medieval period. | No antiquity | Cf. IAR. 1963-64. p.54. |
| 55 | Tughlaqpur | The site is towards north-east, 27 kms. away from the Distt. headquarters on Deoband-Bijnor road. | As above | As above | No antiquity | Cf. IAR. 1963-64. p.54. |

APPENDIX - C

STRUCTURAL REMAINS*

DISTRICT & TAHSIL: MUZAFFARNAGAR

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK: CHARTHAWAL

| Sl.No. | NAME OF THE VILLAGE | LOCATION | NATURE OF STRUCTURE | REFERENCE AND REMARKS |
|--------|---------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Alipura | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 34 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | A well; of Kushāna period (?) | |
| 2 | Charthawal | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 17 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | 1. Temple of Lord Ram (Thakurdwara) 2. Jain temple | |
| 3 | Kotesra | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 26 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road upto Charthawal and then by a kachcha road. | A fort; of medieval period | Cf. Fuhrer, A., Monumental Antiquity and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (London, 1891), p.12. |
| 4 | Kayara | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 18 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | A grave known as Navagazāpir | |

* All the structures are made of lakhauri bricks except those specified otherwise in the chart. Most of them belong to Mughal period.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--|---|---|
| 5 | Kalyana | Towards north of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 10 kms. on Muzaffarnagar Thana-Bhawan road. | A building complex. | |
| 6 | Khanjahanpur | Towards west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 3 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Shanli road. | Newly constructed temple on an ancient mound known as ' <u>Dalla Devata ka tila</u> ', housing ancient images of Lord Siva and Ganesha unearthed from the site. | |
| 7 | Niama | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 26 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | Newly constructed temple, in which are installed ancient images unearthed from the mound ' <u>Saividon Ka Khara</u> '. | |
| 8 | Rasulpur | Towards north-west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 13 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | A well with an inscription. | |
| DEVELOPMENT BLOCK: BACHRA | | | | |
| 9 | Amir nagar | Towards west of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 15 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Shanli road. | Temples (<u>Shikhara type</u>) of Lord Siva. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------|---|--|---|
| 10 | Baghra | Towards west of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 12 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satis' memorials 2. Bārūdāwāri 3. Temples of Ganesh and Kali 4. A stepped tank 5. Bāwāndāwāri (building having 52 gates) 6. Temple of Shakumbhari Devi 7. A Siva temple 8. Thakurdwara (Shri Rām temple) | |
| 11 | Haidernagar | Towards west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 15 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. After 12 kms. another narrow road joins it. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shikharā type temple of Lord Siva 2. Garhi (or house complex) | |
| 12 | Jasol | Towards west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 22 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Shamli road. After 12 kms. a kachoha road joins it leading to the village | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A well 2. Mosque of Aurangzib period. 3. A building complex. 4. Jain temple. | |

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK : MUZAFFARNAGAR

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------|---|---|---|
| 13 | Bilaspur | Towards south-east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 5 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor road. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A building complex 2. Tomb (Dai Ka Magubara) 3. A well. | |
| 14 | Bhandura | Towards east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 14 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | A Siva temple | |
| 15 | Bahadurpur | Towards south-east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 11 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Jansath road. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garhi Sādāt (a building complex) 2. Mosque | |
| 16 | Bihari | Similar as above at a distance of about 13 kms. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential building. 2. Jain temple 3. Magubaras (tombs). | |
| 17 | Dhandhera | Towards east of the distt. headquarters on a distance of about 6 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Thana Bhawan road. | A grave known as Navaganāpīr | |
| 18 | Jaroda | Towards south of the distt. headquarters, at a distance of about 9 kms. on Muzaffarnagar-Neerut road. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quila Maratha's 2. Mir Ki Garhi (a building complex) 3. Masjid of Gaur Shah. | |
| 19 | Muzaffarnagar | The City of District headquarters. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temple complex having three shrines of Ram, Siva and Krishna 2. Mosque | <p>Though the temple structures are made of lakhauri bricks their outer facing is of stone having beautiful carvings.</p> |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------|--|---|---|
| 20 | Malira | Towards north of the distt. headquarters on Musaffarnagar-Seharanpur road. | A bridge on Kali Nadi of Mughul period | |
| 21 | Ratheri | Towards north-east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. | 1. A building complex 2. A well | |
| 22 | Sarwat | Towards north of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 2.5 kms. | 1. Nazār of Mastan Shan. 2. A well. | |
| 23 | Shernagar | Towards south-east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 6 kms. | 1. Remains of some Satis' memorial 2. Temple of Lord Siva (newly constructed) with modern bricks. 3. An old pond. 4. Wells with inscriptions 5. Tomb of Sher Ali 6. Other tombs known as Saiyidon Ki mazar | |
| 24 | Sujadu | Towards south-west of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 4 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Jauli road. | A grave, locally known as 'Gupha-ke-pir' | |
| 25 | Sandhaoli | Towards south of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 5 kms. on Musaffarnagar-Neerut road. | 1. A building complex 2. Mosque 3. Wells 4. A mazar (grave). | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------|---|--|---|
| 26 | Wahelna | Similar as above, at a distance of about 6 kms. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A building complex (locally known as <u>Darvaja</u>) 2. Mosque 3. A maqbara (tomb) 4. Jain temple (newly constructed) Marble temple) 5. Temple of Lord Siva | |

DEVELOPMENT BLOCK : PURKAZI

| | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 27 | Baserah | Towards north-east of the district headquarters and is linked with a metalled road having a distance of about 27 kms. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garhi (a building complex). 2. Temple of Lord Siva. |
| 28 | Chhapar | Towards north-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 13 kms. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fortress (Quila) 2. Temple of Kali 3. A building complex. |
| 29 | Godhans | Towards north-east of the district headquarters at a distance of about 35 kms. | A well of medieval period |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|------------|---|--|---|
| 30 | Gordhanpur | Towards north-east of the dist. headquarters at a distance of about 41.6 kms. | 1. A Shikhara type temple of Lord Siva. 2. Broken parts of an image of Lord Siva. | |
| 31 | Purkazi | Towards north-east of the distt. headquarters at a distance of about 26 kms. | 1. Residential buildings 2. Mosques 3. Wells. | |

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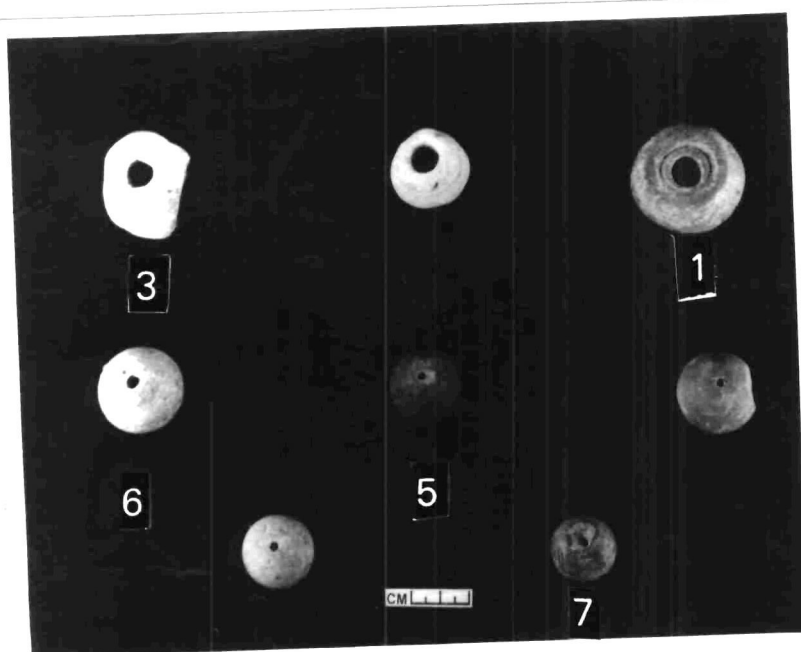
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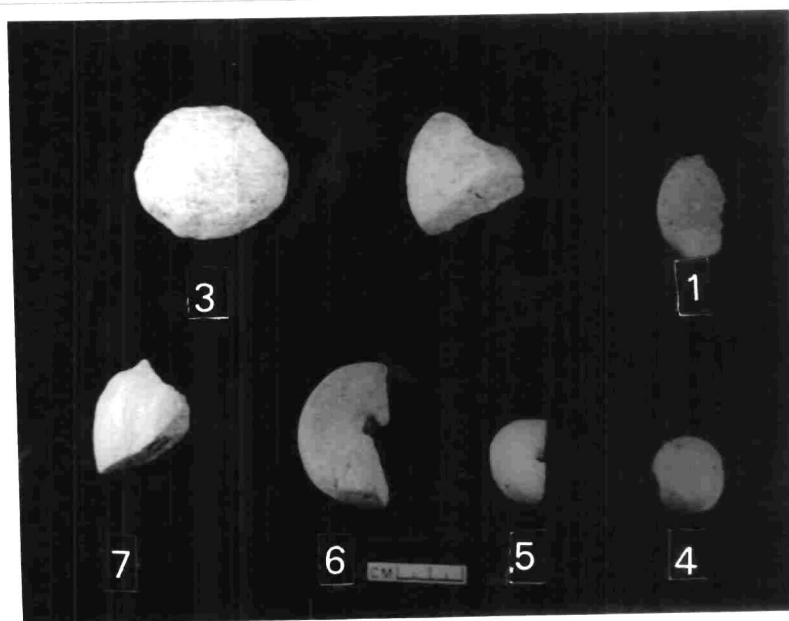
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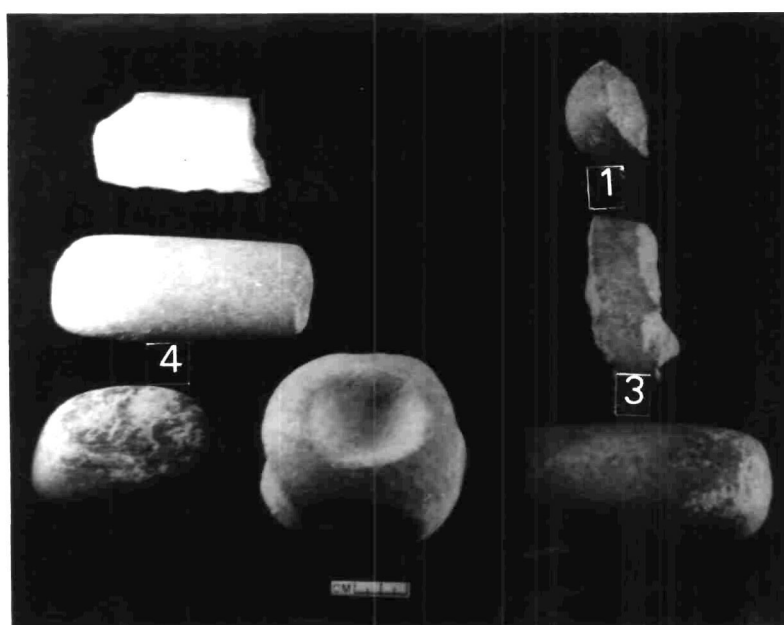
Terracotta beads

A

Terracotta discs and wheels



B



Pestles and other stone objects

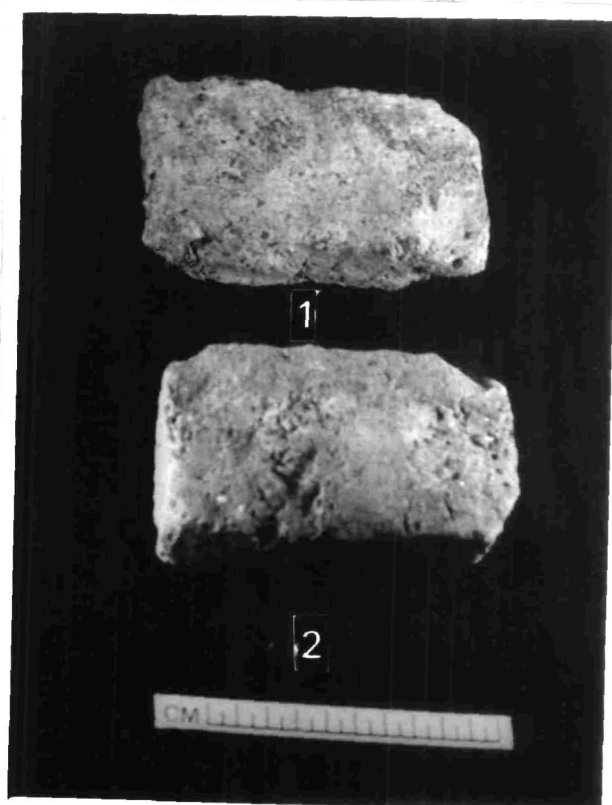
C

Bricks

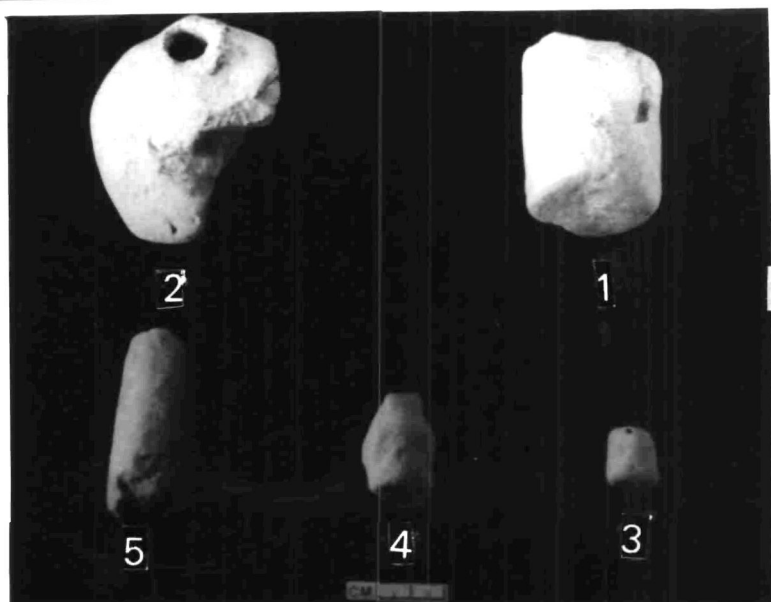
PL. II



A



B



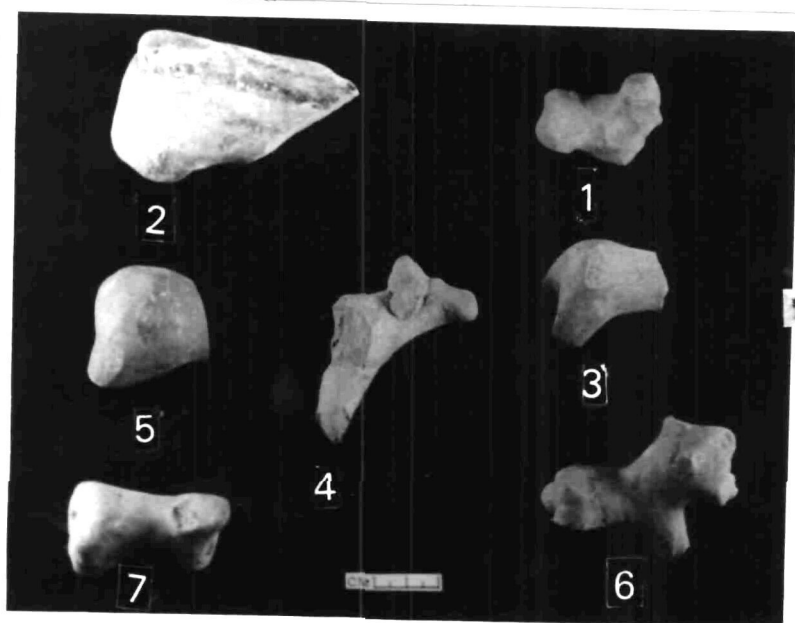
Terracotta indeterminate objects

A

Khanjahanpur mound

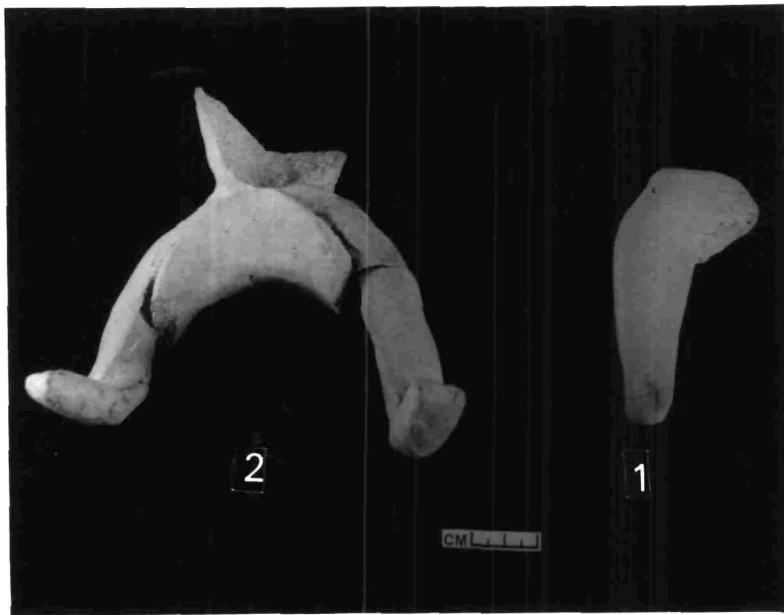


B



Terracotta animal figurines

C



Terracotta human figurines

A

Niamu mound

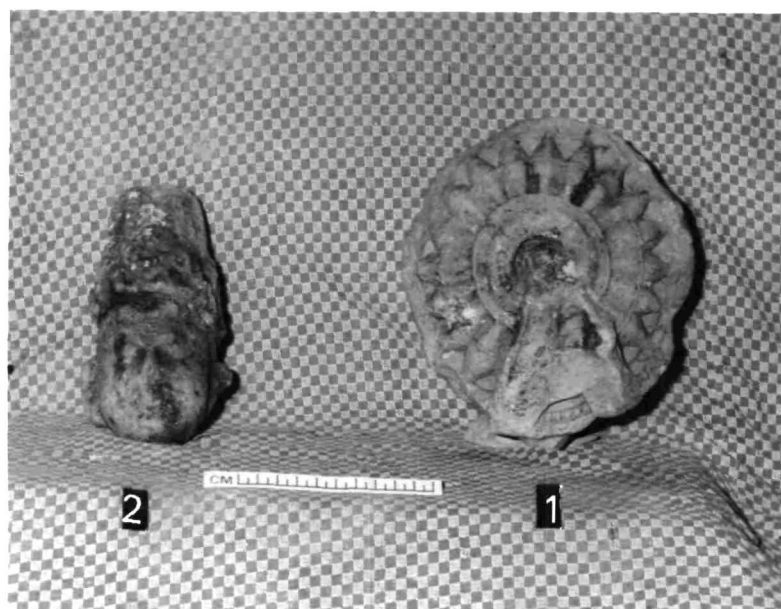


B



Stone plaque of Lord Vishnu

C

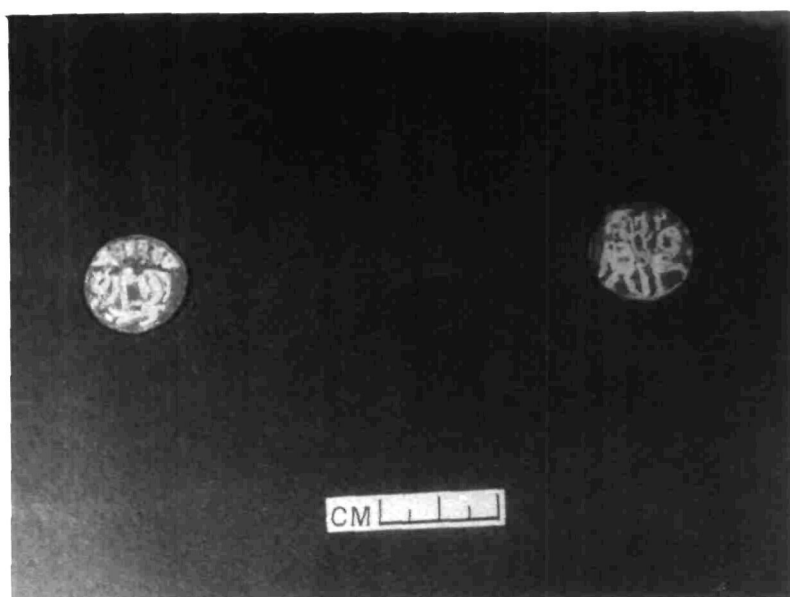


1. Sandstone disc (chakra)

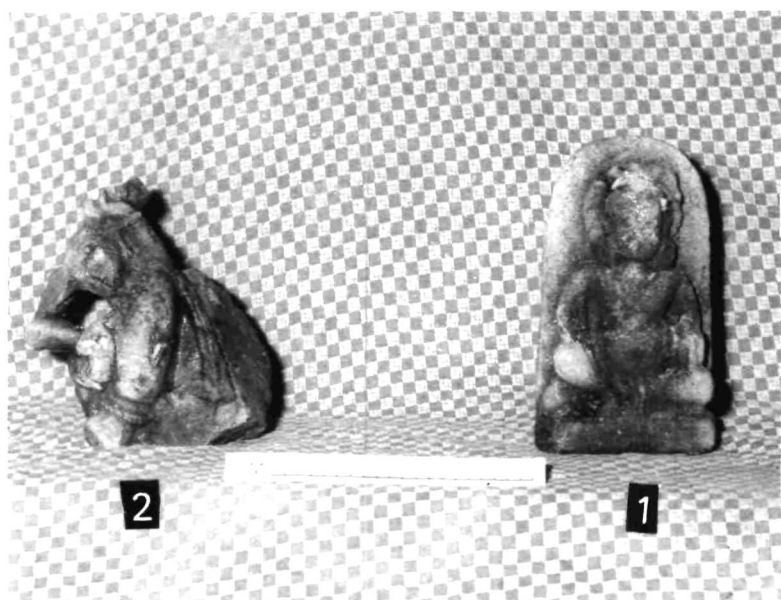
2. Stone male head

A

1. Silver coin



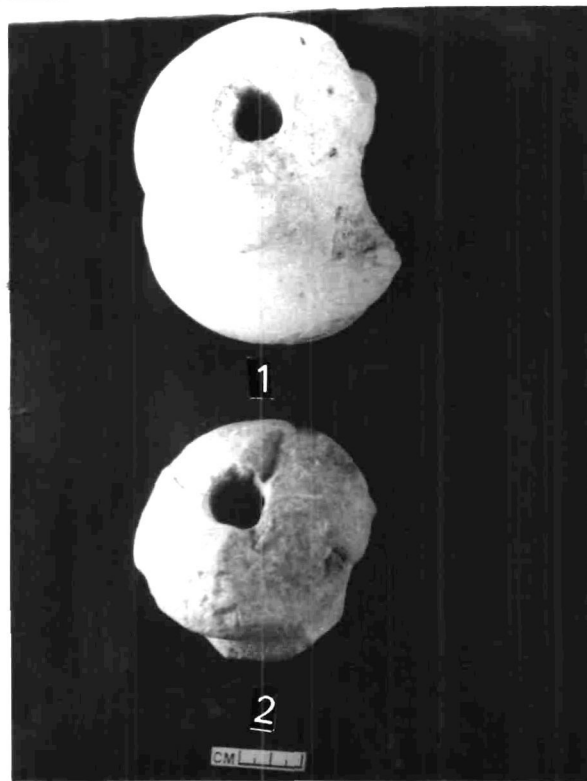
B



1. Stone image of some diety

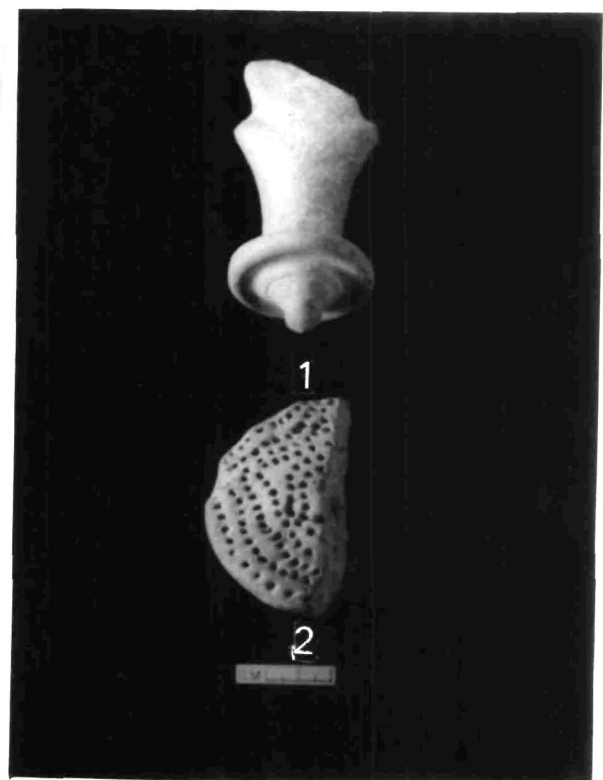
2. Stone image of a lady

C



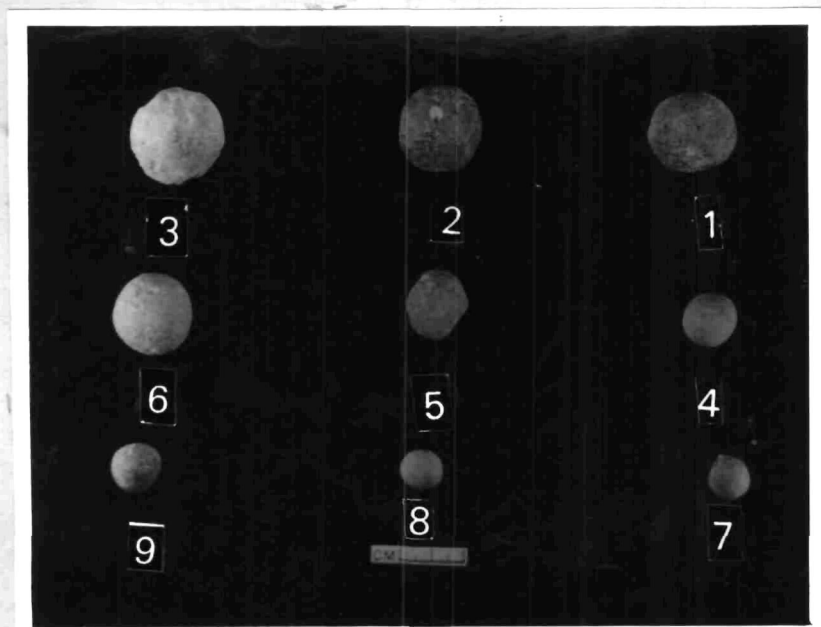
Terracotta dabbers

A



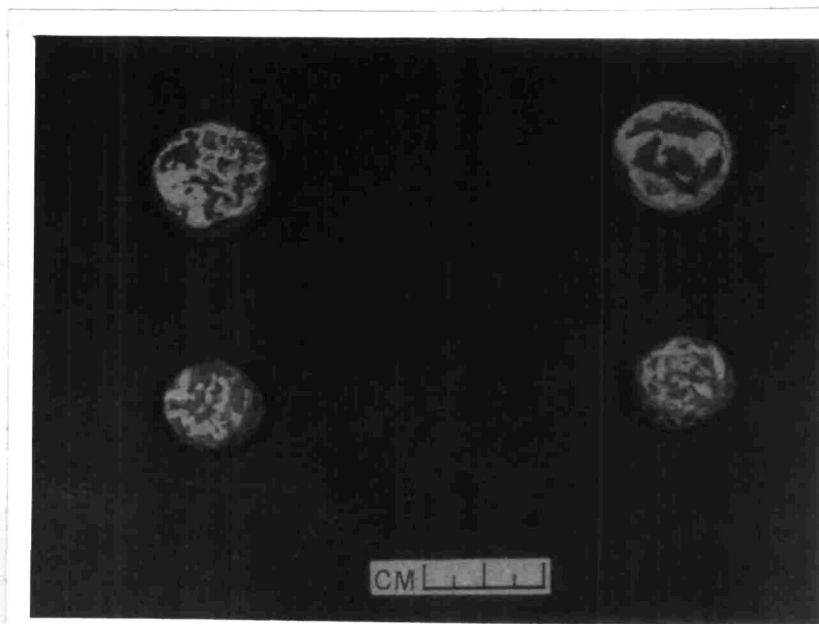
Terracotta skin rubber

B



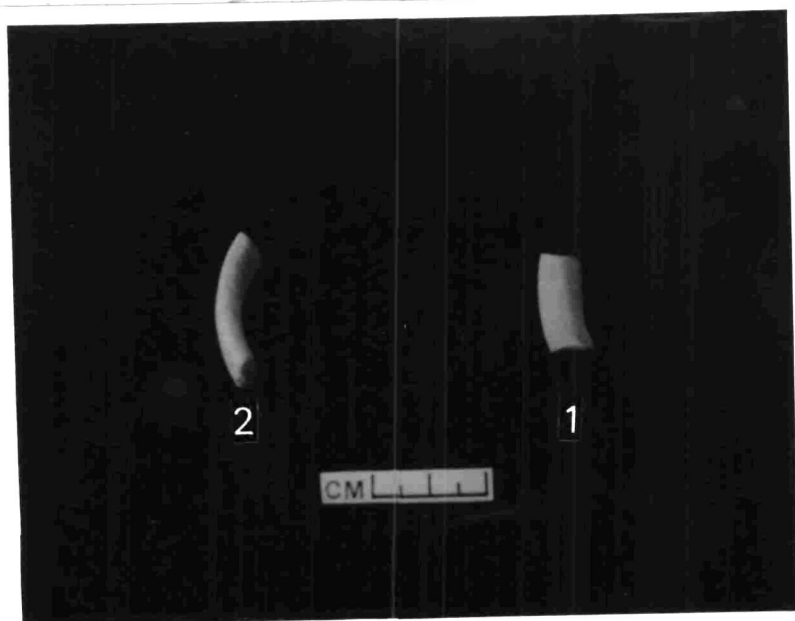
Terracotta balls

A



Copper coins

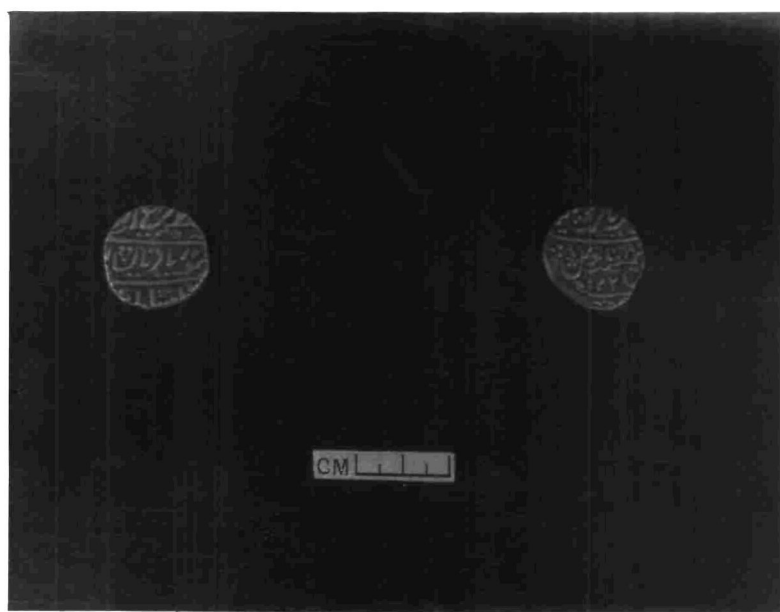
B



Terracotta bangles.

A

silver coin.



B



Terracotta coin mould.

C



Terracotta sealing.

A

Noornagar mound.



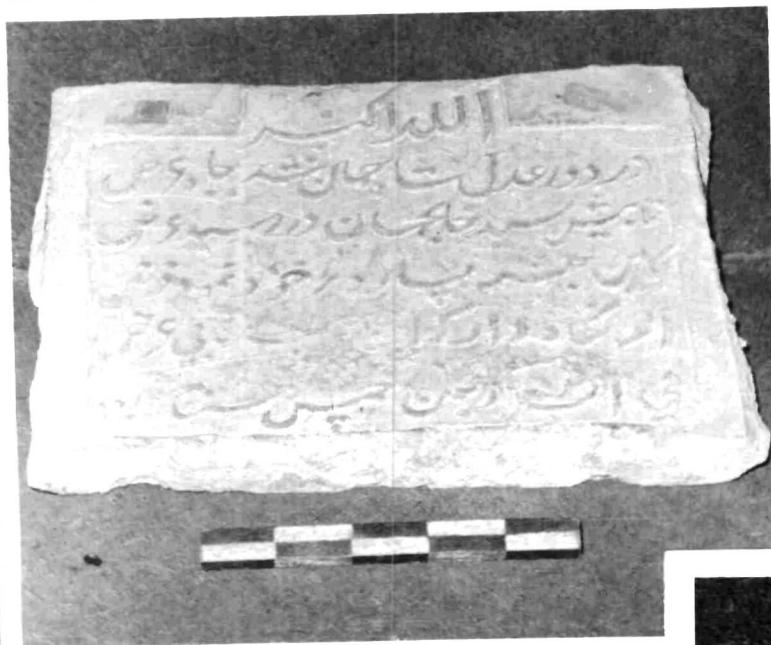
B



A terracotta head.

C

PL. X



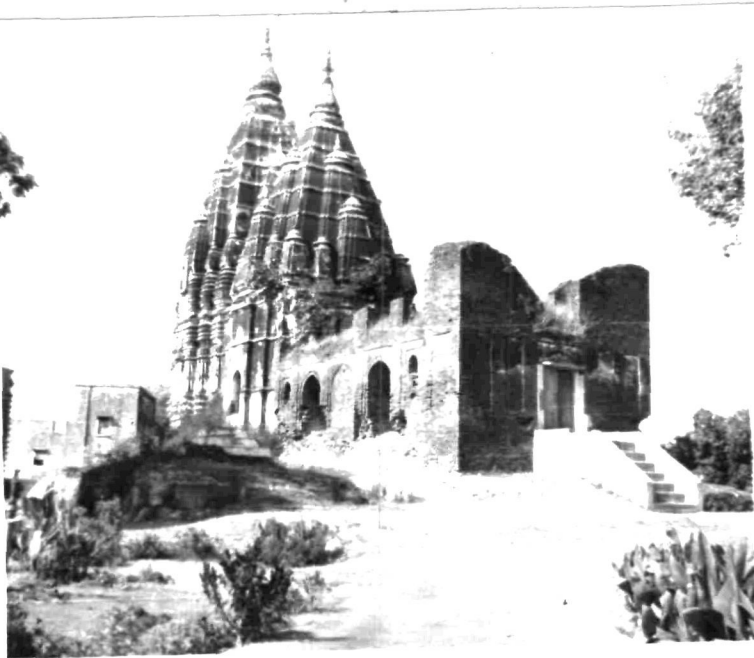
An inscribed stone slab.

Stone image of a lady.



Copper coins of Balban.

बगला में प्राप्त सुल्तान बलबन
की मुद्रायें



Thakurdwara
a temple at Charlhawal.

A

Temple (Shakumbhari Devi)
Baghra.

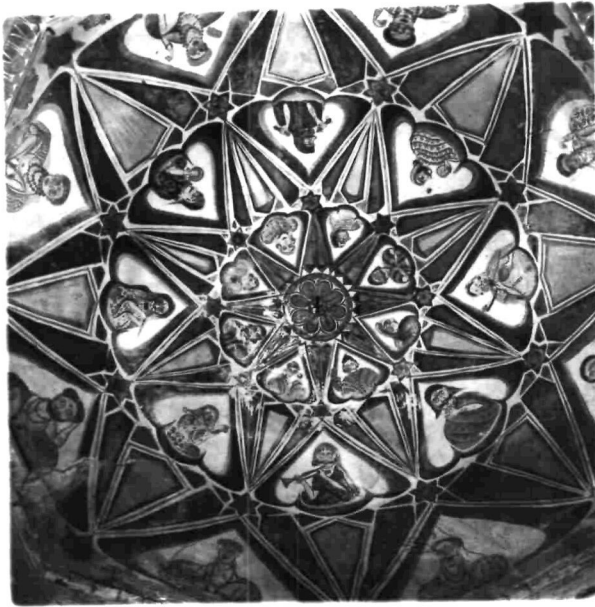


B



Bawandwari - Baghra.

C



Paintings in a Setia- Baghra.

A

Paintings in a temple - Baghra.



B



A stepped tank - Baghra.

A

Jain temple - Jasoi.



B

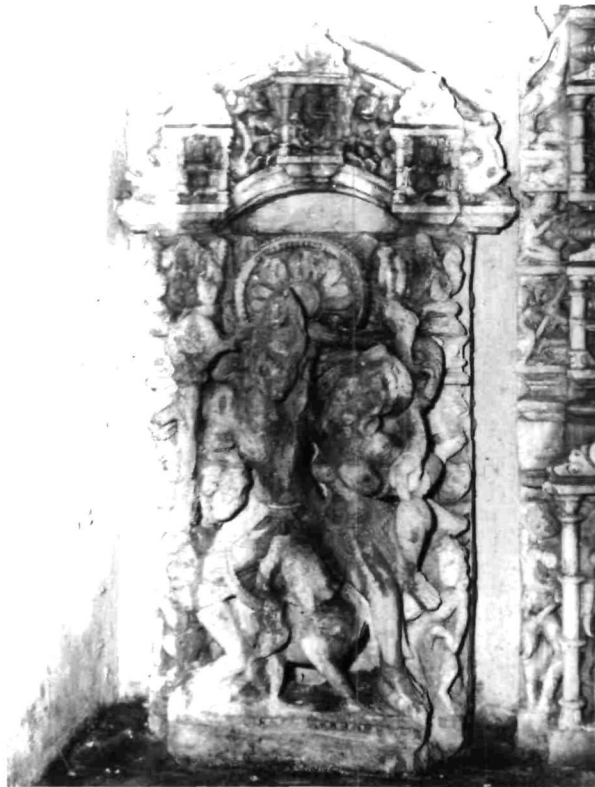


Residential buildings - Jasoi

C

A

Stone image of Adivarah.



B

Stone image of Siva-Parvati.

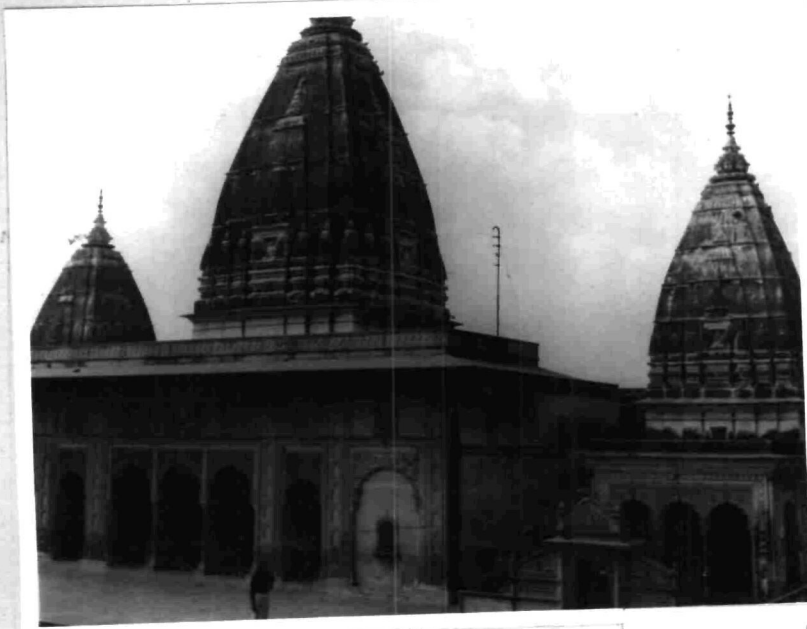


C

Stone image of Balarama.

Bhairon temple

PL. XV



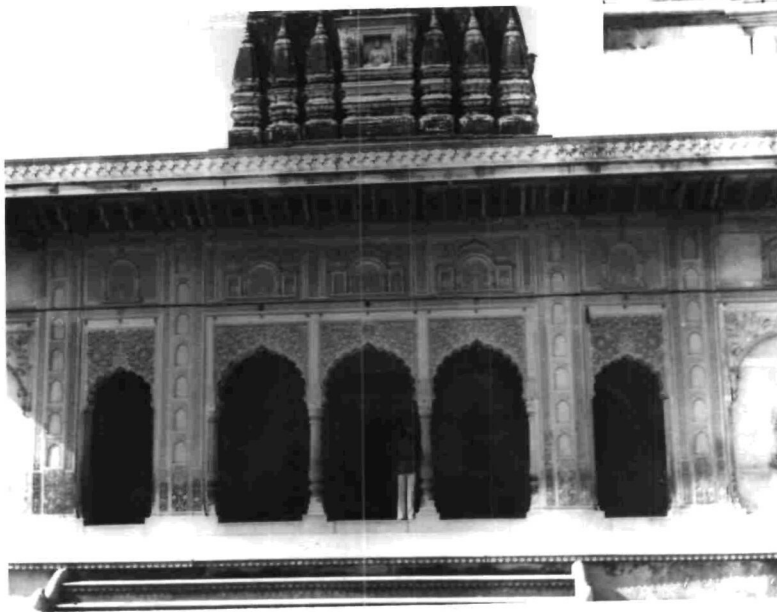
General View.

A

a close view,



B



a view of main temple,

C



Bhairon temple
a new shrine.

A

Darwaja (fort) - Wahelna.



A tomb - Wahelna.

C



Temple - Chhapar.

A

Quila (fort) - Chhapar.



B